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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

A Wiser World Enters 1934

False Fronts Have Worn Away

War Is Known for What It Is

Nations See Nationalism Fail

Greed and Fear Prevent Unity

But Chastened Men Hope

THE world enters the year 1934, if not with marked emergence from its troubles, at least with a greatly improved sense of their cause and of their cure. Three years of retarded motion and suffering have worn away false fronts. War no longer masquerades as the righteous sword of patriotism, but is recognized as the bludgeon of selfishness and hate. Competition is seen to be sometimes the life of trade, but more often the missing of rewards that cooperation could win. Material riches are no longer the synonym for substance, but with their flight there has been inaugurated a more eager searching for something that could satisfy. The nations register the fact that they step off into the new year with hope and expectation. They have learned deep, bitter lessons with economic winter come upon the world—Spring, they venture to promise themselves, cannot be far behind.

* * *

¶ The nations are able to discern at the close of 1933 the complete failure of the nationalism into which they rushed as a refuge from their troubles. Not one was able to protect itself from what was befalling the others. Tariff walls and other restrictive barriers did not keep out the big, bad wolf, but merely provided him a quiet place in which to rear his brood. All the nations have learned that no nation can live alone; nearly all of them have suffered along to the point of being willing to consider the things that can bring about an actual get-together. At Geneva, London, Paris, Berlin, Rome and Washington utterance has been given to this developing willingness. And thus have been brought into sharp relief the things that always have kept men and nations apart. Nobody denies them any longer and nobody can—They are selfishness and fear.

* * *

¶ The United States is officially placed on record as renouncing the form of selfishness that has most often kept nations apart. President Roosevelt at the Wilson dinner in Washington solemnly declares his country forswears territorial greed. Henceforward the United States will be content within its geographical boundaries as they are today. These will even contract as the Philippines and Puerto Rico come to their national manhood. There will be no intervention in any Latin-American republic, unless in concert with the Latin republics. Full 90 per cent of the nations, the President finds, are satisfied with their borders and seek no territorial expansion at the expense of their neighbors. The remaining 10 per cent can be controlled. Reason or the coöperation of other powers can dissipate greed—Selfishness should not much longer be a wedge to pry nations apart.

* * *

¶ Fear is the chief obstacle preventing the nations from flowing into a unity that could soon solve their woes. This primordial, unreasoning fear argues that men dare not make common cause because there is not enough of the things they seek to go round. Yet the whole of human experience teaches that men in orderly unity find more, do more, have more than men who strive apart. Fear is able to imprison men and nations in the limitation thought only because they look to themselves and not to a higher source as the fountain of good. The privation years that have so forced men to get along without have given them more freedom to learn to love. There are few things that soften the human heart more surely than a common lack. Where there has been great lack there has come succor through the kindling of great love. This begins to open a way out for nations as for individuals—Perfect love casteth out fear.

* * *

¶ The thinking man, like the nation, is looking to 1934 to bring him into an expanded sense of existence. Even though he admits that his hardships were in a measure brought about by himself, he claims the elevation that might be expected to follow a chastening patiently borne. Millions of persons would not again make the sacrifices once they made to acquire material possessions now swept away, but are willing to devote energy and thought to finding a way to reach things more actually valuable and more enduring. Thoughtful men and women in many a country are not as materially minded as in more prosperous days; are more spiritually minded than ever they were. New Year's finds them still in the mood of Christmas. They are thinking of the Master and of the avowed purpose of his mission—It was that they might have life and that they might have it more abundantly.

Lemon Tree 'Forgets' To Put Seed in Fruit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Hobart, Tasmania

SEEDLESS lemons are a new thing and Tasmania possesses a tree that hands out its fruit free from seeds. Unfortunately this is only a little habit and not a regular occurrence. The size of the seedless lemons was quite normal and they were well colored. The tree on which they were grown is peculiar for always bearing fruit and blossoming at the same time, and at present is so laden.

Experiments are likely to be pursued with the tree with a view to developing a variety of seedless lemons in the same way as has been done with oranges.

Rumford Medal Goes to Shapley For Physics Work

American Association for Advancement of Science Hails His Research

Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of Harvard Observatory, Sky Detective and Astronomer Extraordinary today receives the Rumford Medal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The award is for noteworthy research in the field of physics.

Dr. Edward L. Thorndike of Columbia University was elected president of the Association today to succeed Dr. Henry N. Russell of Princeton University.

Allowing the extreme specialization to which every field of natural science has attained, one might well wonder how it is that a comparatively young man like Dr. Shapley reknowned for leadership in astronomy, would have enough knowledge of another branch of science to gain distinction in a foreign field. But those closely associated with Dr. Shapley know what a tireless worker he is when any problem crosses his path, regardless of whether its focal point is the heart of an electron or millions of light years away in space. He has been known to attend technical sessions in many divisions of natural science and to exhibit a knowledge of the problems under consideration worthy of a doctor whose degree was obtained in that particular branch.

The Rumford Medal, which is awarded, to Dr. Shapley tonight originated in a gift from Count Benjamin Thompson Rumford of 1796 of £1000. Count Rumford was a member of the Royal Society of London, and provided for a similar medal, to be awarded in England. He is also known at Harvard for the endowment of a professorship in physics.

Attention to That Cloud

Questioned this morning on the subject of his address over the radio tonight, Dr. Shapley said he was merely planning to give a few somewhat disordered notes on "The Anatomy of a Disordered Universe," paying particular attention to that portion of cosmic space outside our own Milky Way system which is termed the "Large Magellanic Cloud."

This large Cloud is visible only in southern latitudes and has been known for 400 years, as the name implies. Only for the past generation, according to Dr. Shapley, has it been seriously studied and recently recognized as a separate galaxy.

Most of this work, asserted Dr. Shapley in an interview, has been

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New Groupings In Europe's Bid For Real Peace

Make-Believe Discarded in Strong Effort for Permanent Order

Revised League Urged

Advance of Russia Adds New Element in Scheme of Alliances

The eyes of the world for the moment are on Europe. Great changes are impending—social, political and economic. The era of make-believe is at an end. What has that era produced? The brief survey of the situation given below is interesting as the year 1934 opens.

By Sisley Huddleston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What can be said, from the European viewpoint, of the year that is passing? What is the outlook for the year that is coming? Has Europe taken strides in the direction of peace or of war?

Certainly much that has happened in the most momentous year since the World War has made it supremely foolish to indulge in the old thoughtless unsubstantial optimism. Optimism, like patriotism, is not enough. Perhaps the consciousness that glib essertions, smooth words, pleasant predictions, have led nowhere, is one of the great gains of the year. The time for mere talk is over. There has been a surfeit of declarations, pacts, conferences. Now something must be done.

Always am I being asked whether war is inevitable in Europe. And I reply that nothing which can be averted is inevitable. It would be easy to avert war. The engineers have only to pull a lever and the two trains which are now speeding on the same track toward a head-on collision will be safely switched out of harm's way. The question is whether the engineers will pull the levers. Each expects the other to get off the track he is on.

Germany Needed New Hope

The rise to power of Hitlerism in the first months of 1933 was no unexpected event. Germany had been struggling with adversity for 20 years. It had been crushed and humiliated. It had need of new hope. Whether the present Chancellor will guide Germany aright time will show, but that someone of his forthright temperament, of his rallying force, would appeal to the people as a deliverer, was ultimately certain. He could not but succeed in infusing fresh courage into the German nation.

Yet the revival of Germany as a sovereign power, affirming its equality, insisting on a fair deal, repudiating the disabilities placed upon it, could not be accomplished without producing some alarm in neighboring countries. On the whole, surprisingly little alarm has been caused.

France did not react as violently as might have been expected. On the contrary, France accepted the situation with remarkable equanimity. This does not mean that France is not aware of the danger of a self-assertive Germany. It is. It knows that the greatest tact will be required to prevent an immediate quarrel. But it is keeping calm, and is ready to consider any proposition.

Perhaps it does not accept the assurances of Herr Hitler that his de-

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Stage and Actors in Dramatic Interlude of League of Nations

Above—Andre Jullien, Geneva. Lower (Left to Right)—Keystone; THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR; Keystone; Underwood; Keystone

Control of Geneva by Great or Small Powers Brought to Grips

Above—League Building, With Lake Geneva in Foreground and Jura Mountains in Background. Below—Left to Right—Premier Mussolini of Italy; Janusz Jedrzejewicz, Prime Minister of Poland; Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria; Camille Chautemps, Premier of France; Chancellor Adolf Hitler of Germany.

Johnson at Grips With Banks Over Service Charges

New 'System' Set for Jan. 1 Ordered Held Up and Deputy Discharged

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, and the banks were at grips today over problems affecting not only every depositor in the country, but also the basic question of bank profits during depression times.

Behind startling developments here arising out of promulgation of "absolutely unauthorized" schedules for heavy bank service charges was the problem of how banks can earn profits when the ordinary channel of interest on bank loans are closed.

With vaults filled with cash earning nothing, the banks have turned to the possibility of making the customer and depositor carry the load through a system involving levies on each check cashed, charges on each deposit slip and every item on the slip and minimum charges for cashing checks presented by non-depositors.

When General Johnson discovered to his amazement last night that such a system had been written into a code of fair practices for the entire banking industry and that it was scheduled to go into effect on Jan. 1 he promptly ordered all banks to withhold enforcement of the "system," dismissed the assistant deputy Mr. Cary N. Weisinger Jr., who has been responsible for the banking code, and ordered an immediate investigation of the incident.

The order to clearing house associations instructing them to adopt regional service charge agreements patterned after a master code and to put them into effect on Jan. 1 carried at its head the notation that it had been approved by the NRA administrator.

General Johnson disclosed that he had never seen either the master code on which the regional schedules were based nor any of the regional schedule, and that he had no intention of permitting any such potential burden on every depositor to go into effect until after he had carefully considered every feature personally.

Men Who Understand Money Try to Let Ordinary People In on the Deep, Dark Mystery

Generally Speaking, It Is Something That Is Freely Exchangeable Into Something That One Wants, on a Fairly Stable Basis

The disclosure by Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale economist and member of a snug little fraternity of 18 men in the world who, he says, really understand money, has encouraged the average man who, despite more or less constant association with money, knows little of the coins in his pocket beyond their goings and comings.

The layman, who once only desired the precious yellow metal, now wants to know what it is, how it works, and all its devious habits, with the result that the Consumers' Guild asked Professor Fisher to ferret out the monetary oracles that they might be questioned.

Convinced that the words of these men would be of wide interest, The Christian Science Monitor has asked each of the 12 men listed from the United States to present a thumb-nail sketch of his concept of money. The answers from those replying follow:

Prof. Harry G. Brown

University of Missouri

Our money system has collapsed. In the broad sense money includes bank deposits on which checks are drawn, since payments by check far exceed in value payments in ordinary money. When the amount of circulating medium greatly and rapidly decreases, then demand for goods and labor declines, trade languishes, unemployment appears, prices fall, debts are harder to pay, bankruptcy, ruin and suffering are widespread.

The volume of bank deposits subject to check has decreased by quite a few billions of dollars since 1929.

This credit collapse is a major calamity.

Perhaps the simplest remedy would be for the banks of the country, aided by open-market purchases by the Federal Reserve banks, to provide most of the fund the Government needs in its recovery program through expanding bank credit.

The increased expenditures by the Government must not be made with money which individuals would have spent themselves if they had not bought Government bonds. Instead Government expenditures must be made with new and additional purchasing power provided through coöperation of the banking system.

Conservatives opposed to the President prate of confidence.

Confidence in what?

Confidence in greater purchasing power will stimulate buying. Confidence that our money has to be restricted and its value raised would cause hoarding, insolvencies and more distress. Such confidence would wreck the whole recovery program.

Prof. John R. Commons

University of Wisconsin

Money means average purchasing power and average debt-paying power. The average is a weighted average giving to each object purchased and debts paid their proportionate weight in the total of all purchases and all debts.

Money is an institution artificially created by the collective action of mankind for the purpose of stabilizing the economic transaction between individuals concerned and the nation. In recent times most of these transactions create credit and debt.

The main significance of money is stabilizing the prices which determine that amount of the debts for a given quantity of commodities bought for future use.

In practice this means that by far the greatest weight in averaging is given to the wholesale prices from the expectation of which employers and farmers become indebted to laborers and to lenders and to other material men and from which they can expect their margins of profit, which alone keeps a capitalistic civilization a-going.

Prof. Willford I. King

New York University

Money is one of the few factors dominating national welfare Sound money must be more than

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Old Year's Heart Begins to Melt As Time Draws Near

Turned Cold Shoulder to 1934 but Promises Warmer Tomorrow

New England's coldest "cold snap" is slowly melting into history.

A steaming sigh of relief from a bemufflered citizenry welcomed the Boston Weather Bureau's noonday forecast, "Cloudy and warmer tonight and Sunday."

With an official reading of "six below" and the thermometer showing hopeful signs of edging its way back into more congenial terms, people began to wrap up the unexpected souvenir of New England weather in mothballs for future reference by the "oldest inhabitants."

Everywhere there were signs of a thaw in the restricted routine of things. Automobiles began to stir from three-day hibernation in heated garages with frozen transmissions and sparkless motors sputtering hopeful promises.

The midnight muster of the local constabulary resembled a menagerie as the night force forsook brass buttons and blue broadcloth for buffalo hides, bearskins and raccoon coats.

Evidence that New England's cold spell dropped to precedent-making lows in more ways than one came in from all sides. The traditional Yankee trading sense soon showed that the weather was good for business as well as conversation.

The earlap market was the first to feel the pressure of public demand. Up in Springfield, the supply of earmuffs was exhausted last night and local merchants were doing a brisk business in stocking hats, knitted scarfs, mufflers and mittens. Many merchants were reported to have speedily cleaned out goods that have been cluttering their shelves for years. Most of the merchandise was of the old-fashioned variety, but considered just the thing for an old-fashioned winter.

Almost all coal dealers ran far behind in deliveries. Many hired extra trucks and all were prepared to make deliveries night and day throughout Sunday and the holiday.

Women Complete Longest Sustained Flight for Women

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 30 (AP)—Exhausted from battling rain squalls and choppy winds, Mrs. Frances Marsalis and Miss Helen Richey landed at 10:45 a. m. today, completing the longest sustained flight for women, 237 hours and 52 minutes.

The women took off Dec. 20 from the Municipal Airport and equaled the previous record of eight days, four hours and five minutes at 5:08 p. m., Thursday, establishing the new mark officially one hour later.

The fliers came in with a graceful landing in the face of a brisk wind. Members of their ground crew and Department of Commerce Inspector James R. Puckett went down the runway to greet them.

A cheer rolled up from the spectators and the fliers waved back. The plane taxied up to the airport's administration building for an official welcome back to earth.

War On Crime Seeks General In Roosevelt

President Ready to Act When 'Other Dragons' Have Been Slain

Gives Moral Support

Expected to Take Leading Part in Drive, and to Speed Up Justice

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 — The forces of law and order in America are more and more looking to the White House for a lead in combating crime. Those close to the President declare he is fully aware of this attitude and that when the propitious time comes he will make his voice heard in no uncertain terms.

"One dragon at a time," is the way one White House intimate, who is himself an ardent supporter of the drive on crime, put the matter. Just now it is the economic "dragon." But the time for other "dragons" is at hand—it may come sooner than expected.

In the meantime, it is only fair to Mr. Roosevelt to say that there is hardly any social question in which he is more interested than in the speeding up of justice, as illustrated by his record as New York Governor. Prof. Raymond Moley came into the Presidential circle originally as a crime expert. Mr. Louis M. Howe, Presidential Secretary, was, and is, secretary of the National Crime Commission.

It is worth while to consider what the President, and what the Federal Government in particular, can do about the high crime rate.

Where White House Hand Shows

Senator Royal S. Copeland (D.) of New York, with Mr. Roosevelt's approval, and largely at his instigation, has been holding hearings on the subject. A lengthy list of recommendations will be made to Congress.

A special division to fight gangsterism and racketeering has been instituted at the Department of Justice, under Mr. Joseph B. Keenan. Remarkable success has been obtained in obtaining convictions against kidnapers.

Furthermore, it is recalled that when Professor Moley left the State Department after the London Conference he was assigned for a time to the Department of Justice, to make a special study of crime problems. He left this work to form a new magazine with Mr. Vincent Astor, but the subject is understood still to have a place of major interest with Mr. Roosevelt.

Practically every student of America's high crime rate concludes that the place to fight crime is not in the Federal Government, but in the states and the cities. President Roosevelt can play a tremendous part by taking the moral leadership in the struggle, but his possible rôle should not be exaggerated.

States Must Face Brunt

The real fight is within the 48 states. This is emphasized by the recommendations which Senator Copeland has drawn up for submission to Congress. They all deal with the Federal Government's contribution to the battle. They are helpful on the whole but relatively unimportant compared with the burden that still faces the states and cities. Senator Copeland hopes to be able to suppress the traffic in gangster machine guns, and may do something about concealed weapons in general, while his proposals for closer coöperation between federal and state anti-crime organizations may be very helpful. But the Federal Government can do little to break up the allegiance of a city "machine" with the underworld, however spectacular its success may be in catching individual culprits in kidnaping cases.

When all is said and done, the burden of running down crime rests primarily with the individual states and cities. This was as the Constitution intended, save where the prerogatives of the National Government were peculiarly affected or where Congress has passed specific acts, like prohibition, the Narcotic and the Mann Acts, to enforce certain social policies.

Federal Courts More Able

Furthermore, while much is said of the need of cutting red tape in courts and reforming procedure, it is everywhere agreed that procedure in the federal courts is fairly good; while federal prosecuting officers in the respective jurisdictions are often declared to be superior to local district attorneys, and like officers. The federal system of justice is relatively free from those defects which are in such crying need of reform in state jurisdictions.

What Mr. Roosevelt's friends hope—and believe—he will do is to lead the campaign for state reform. With his extraordinary verbal force and popularity he could sound a call for improvement in specific details of the administration of justice, which would push the movement forward with tremendous impetus.

Take for example the model code of criminal procedure completed two years back by the American Law Institute. Slow progress is being made by individual states in modernizing their juridical machinery by scrapping old features and adopting here and there the model proposals of the code. This process of reform could be enormously expedited if Mr.

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Revival of Editorial Reading Told at Journalists' Meeting

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—A remarkable revival of the newspaper editorial has taken place within the last year, indicating that the American people have been driven by their troubles to think more deeply than they have for perhaps half a century, it was brought out here yesterday at the convention of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism.

The report was made by Prof. Roscoe B. Ellard of the University of Missouri. He got his facts from a survey of the editorial page chiefs of 65 of the leading newspapers of the country.

"Particularly since the crisis last March and the subsequent drama of bewildering but arresting leadership at Washington, America has found it impossible to understand the front page of the newspaper without reading the editorial page," Professor Ellard declared.

"Editorials used to be the after-dinner liqueur of adult sophisticated minds. Now masses of readers suddenly have grown up to serious editorial clarification and leadership.

"Readers demand reasons why, and as with other reader demands, wise publishers are meeting the demand to keep from going out of business.

"For the first time in 50 years newspaper business officers are finding attractively printed editorials of power and scholarship not only useful but necessary to build circulation and to hold it.

"This rebirth of the power and appeal of editorial comment is no sudden arousing of responsibility on the part of newspaper publishers, it seems to me, nor a fine awakening on the part of the Forgotten Man. It is a matter of sheer need on the part of both."

For further witness of the importance of newspaper counsel on the issues of this period, Professor Ellard turned to the pay envelopes of picked editorial writers. He reported his astonishment at what he had found in his recent inquiry One editorial writer, he learned, was getting $30,000 a year and the minimum paid editorial writers on his paper was $173.08 a week. This scaled down, among the best 10 editorial pages, to a maximum of $144.23 and a minimum of $90 a week.

"Readers are crying for more light," the professor of journalism resumed. "They do not so much want to know 'what shall be done?' but 'what does it all mean?' The editorial page is not edited today to flatter the self-esteem of the owner, not as a financial donation for the good of the community. The editorial page pays its way. That is why it lives. That is why it is emerging from an eclipse."

Cotton Replaces Wool In Making Hooked Rugs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A new use for cotton yarn may be to make hooked rugs.

Heretofore all hooked rugs have been made of wool in the mountainous sections of the country, but Mrs. Belton O'Neal of this city recently demonstrated that they could be made from cotton.

Cotton rugs are boil proof and color fast, making them much more practical than those made from wool, she says, and they can be made much more inexpensively. Colors are bright and the patterns can be perfectly woven from the cotton thread.

New Year's Day

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Jan. 1, a legal holiday.

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Things Present

The writer of the articles, "Touring for the Arts' Sake," reaches Prague in his travels. The Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

The first editorial "Roosevelt in a Wilsonian Rôle" shows in some measure how Mr. Roosevelt patterns after his predecessors.

The attention of the young folks is called to the new serial story, "Timothy Goes Into Business." The first installment appears today on the Children's page.

The Progress in Education page gives an insight into "Lincoln, the Negro's Berea," a Kentucky institution that prepares Negro students for useful activity in the world.

On the inside back page will be found the news map summing up the events of the week.

And Things to Come

No paper on Monday. Tuesday will bring the Progress in Education page, Home Building and Gardening page, and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

Oxford Explorers Add Small Corner And Mountain to Map of Spitzbergen

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—As a result of 11 weeks spent by a small group of men on the ice-caps of Spitzbergen, another small corner has been added to the "jig-saw puzzle" of maps.

When, in the late autumn of 1933, these men—the Oxford University Arctic Expedition—returned to Britain, they had completed a survey of over 400 square miles of the chief of the islands which comprise "European Greenland." And they had added the name of another mountain to the map.

The expedition, besides the surveying, collected data on bird and marine life, the age of the rocks, and the composition and geology of the land as a whole. Radio communication was maintained each day by the base party in the center with a Norwegian station in the southwest of the island.

For the first time the northern peaks of one of the island's main mountain ranges were surveyed. They were named Mount Wayneflete after the founder of Magdalene College, Oxford.

It is said that, as a result of one of the sledging parties' activities in Treurenburg Bay, a northern inlet, definite clues have been found to the exact age of the Hecla Hook rock and the relations in time between it and some of the mountains, over both of which there has been considerable controversy in the past.

The Newfriesland ice-cap was discovered to be, not a rocky crag, but an ice-field in the shape of an elongated dome, rising at times to as much as 3300 feet. In contrast, the southern parts of the island were found to consist of a series of small plateaus, cut and slashed by deep canyons and stony valleys. To the north the island was found to be composed of jagged mountain crags, with little of the smooth aspect of the south.

The gathering of scientific data necessitated, as usual, much hardship and heavy work. The party was split into small sledging parties of three or four who spent days sometimes incased in fog when on the level ground, moving with annoying frequency into low hanging clouds when in the higher regions, pulling sledges up 3000 feet of partially thawing ice and snow, and making dashes to the bases for food. Actually the base party surveyed three times as much as had originally been intended.

One member of the base party made a 100-mile journey across the sea single-handed and in an open whaleboat, to a Norwegian mine in the south of the main island.

Wheeler to Push 16 to 1 Resolution In New Congress

Free Silver Coinage Is Adopted by Senators in Caucus

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Free and unlimited coinage of silver and the complete rehabilitation of silver as a monetary base of American currency was adopted as the program of 18 United States Senators who met yesterday to map out their fight in the coming Congress. Another eight Senators who were not present at the rally promised their full support. The size of the turnout came as a surprise even to veteran "Silver Senators" like Burton K. Wheeler (D.) of Montana and Elmer Thomas (D.) of Oklahoma, and it was freely predicted by leaders that they would have success in the coming session.

The conference failed to set up a ratio at which silver should be remonetized in terms of gold, but adopted unanimously the following general proposal:

"We favor bi-metallism and the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio to be established by law."

The meeting authorized Senator Wheeler to put its views straightway before President Roosevelt and plans were made to consult House Democratic leaders immediately for similar action in the lower chamber.

Mr. Wheeler said he would reintroduce his silver resolution on the first day of the new session, providing for the unlimited coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1.

But Not United

While a show of unanimity was obtained by the general terms of the resolution, the group is known to be widely divided on the ratio at which silver should be restored in terms of gold.

Attending the conference were: Democrats: Dill of Washington, Thomas of Utah, Thomas of Oklahoma, Bulow of South Dakota, King of Utah, Erickson of Montana, Wheeler of Montana, McGill of Kansas, Adams of Colorado, Hatch of New Mexico, McCarron of Nevada, Mrs. Caraway of Arkansas, Logan of Kentucky, and Pope of Idaho. Republicans: Borah of Idaho, Frazier of North Dakota, and Nye of North Dakota. Farmer-Labor: Shipstead of Minnesota.

Besides the foregoing, Mr. Wheeler listed eight Senators as having sent "unofficial proxies": Ashurst of Arizona, Clark of Missouri, Costigan of Colorado, Bone of Washington, Overton of Louisiana, Smith of South Carolina, Long of Louisiana and Duffy of Wisconsin.

To Prevent Inflation

"This is not a movement in opposition to what President Roosevelt has already done," explained Mr. Wheeler, "but a move to supplement it and carry it further.

"This group is not in favor of unrestricted inflation at all, and we feel that to follow our policy is to adopt the safest way to prevent unrestricted inflation and printing press money."

Mr. Wheeler proclaimed his resolution would pass the Senate, "and it will pass the House, too," he added, "if we can get a vote on it."

Free coinage, he said, "will raise world commodity prices, aid American foreign trade in all silver-using and producing countries, and prevent dumping of manufactured products here because of depreciated coinages."

'Sun Shines Bright' On Alabama Farmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dothan, Ala.

A FARMER walked into a hardware store here recently to pay a bill. The manager searched his books through and through but was unable to find the account. Finally the farmer explained that the bill had been due since 1928. Then the manager found where the account had long since been charged off to "profit and loss."

The farmer insisted on paying the bill, apologizing for his inability to do so in the past. He explained that he had a good crop in 1933 and realized a handsome price for his cotton, enabling him to "square up" all debts. It is customary for southern country merchants to give some present to customers who settle up in the fall, so the hardware dealer presented a nice new purse to the farmer, who explained that the feel of the new wallet on his hip would not compare with his peace of mind at having paid all debts for the first time in five years.

Boston Art Notes

Gothic Figure

The collection of medieval works of the Romanesque and Gothic era is growing steadily at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The room in which they are installed is unsurpassed for the suitability of arrangement and the convenience for seeing. There is a mood of repose prevailing for the person who wishes to see these works in the spirit in which they were made. The most recent acquisition is a carved wooden statue of French Gothic, portraying St. Barbara.

She holds her emblems of quill and book and leans against her attribute, the tower. Her robe is sky blue and her cloak scarlet; a coiled headdress crowns her tall domed forehead. Like the polychromes of this ear, she seems real.

The statue has been assigned to the School of Champagne which differs from that of Burgundy for lighter aspect, gracefulness and restraint. The details are not labored but suggested. Gothic art, so definitely ethereal in import, preserves a charming ingenuousness in making the attributes clear and recognizable.

Boston Public Library

A fine collection of reproductions of mother-and-child subjects by great masters is on view at the Boston Public Library. The new processes of conveying the original colors help considerably to give a complete idea of the masterpieces.

The subject of mother and child has always been dear to artists. In sentiment and in compositional possibilities it gives them great latitude. Here we may see Raphael and Titian and Correggio and Tintoretto at the height of their craft in their stirring depictions. One artist exhibits his interest in design, another his skill in portraying form, another his ability to capture a transient attitude. This is as good a subject as any to establish the breadth and profundity of an artist. All the great masters chose it as a favorite.

D. A.

Illinois Schools Hopeful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 30—Gov. Henry Horner yesterday indicated he would support financial relief for the elementary schools of the State. In a message to the Illinois State Teachers' Association here, he said that his call, some time after Jan. 1, for a third special session of the General Assembly would be broad enough to include school legislation.

Beaudreau Action On Gustin Jurors Called Dangerous

It's Argued That Decisions Must Be Free From All Pressure

"A far-reaching and dangerous precedent." Thus Judge Raoul Beaudreau's order that the 12 jurors in the Gustin case be permanently disqualified from jury service is being characterized in legal circles today.

The relationship of the jury to the judge, the independence of the jury in arriving at its decisions free from all outside pressure, are issues raised in the action of Judge Beaudreau, who was apparently laudably incensed at what he deemed a grievous miscarriage of justice.

In the meantime, Mr. Samuel Silverman, Counsel for the City, carried out part of Judge Beaudreau's order and ordered struck from the present jury lists the names of the 12 men who acquitted Stephen J. Wallace (Gustin) and Francis Sullivan on the charge of brutal assault on Daniel J. McDonald. The Election Commission immediately carried out Mr. Silverman's order, but declared on the basis of the counsel's ruling it could do nothing about the future.

Mr. Silverman and Mr. Joseph O'Connell, former candidate for mayor of Boston, concurred in viewing the action of the judge as potentially a dangerous precedent, although they differed as to the effect on the jurymen of such blacklisting of jurors.

Expressing the highest praise for the integrity and intelligence of Judge Beaudreau, Mr. Silverman declared the extension of such a practice would make jurors fearful of the effects of their decisions.

Mr. O'Connell believed such a precedent would inspire jurymen to oppose judges, refuse to bring in convictions at all and in general to revolt against what they would deem an infringement on their constitutional rights. When the judicial hand was raised against the jurors' rights in England, he said the result was a systematic refusal to return convictions at all, a procedure of sabotage that might logically be pursued in the United States under similar circumstances, he said.

Mr. Silverman in his ruling declared the judge has a right to order the names of jurors stricken from the present lists, but that he has no right to effect their standing in the future.

Judge Beaudreau seemed content to let the issue rest.

An investigation of the character of the various jurors was found to be above reproach. They have announced that they would appeal from the Judge's ruling.

Chelsea Alderman Tells of Extra Votes In Quigley Election

Mr. Andrew P. Murphy, a Chelsea alderman-elect, at a special Saturday session in Suffolk Superior Court, today, testified that an alleged supporter of Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley told him that "they are stealing the election. They are bringing in repeaters for Quigley." The court is hearing the petition of Representative William H. Melley, defeated candidate, and nine other Chelsea voters, seeking to declare the election void, on the ground that corrupt practices were committed at the polls.

Former Assistant District Attorney Robert T. Bushnell, counsel for the plaintiff, summoned into court today as a witness for Mr. Melley, the Chelsea city auditor, who refuted the testimony of a defense witness yesterday who claimed that the city for several years had not payed out money for repairs to a Chelsea garage which donated automobiles in the interest of Mayor Quigley on election day.

A decision in the case, which is said to be the first of its kind ever to be held in the courts of the State, is not expected before late Tuesday. If the judges declare there was fraud and corruption at the Chelsea election and order it declared void, a new election would be held upon order by the Chelsea board of aldermen.

The exact procedure is a matter which has provoked considerable debate. It has been agreed that if the election is declared void, the candidate found responsible for the fraud and corruption could not run for three years.

Dr. Thorndike Elected

Dr. Edward L. Thorndike, psychologist of Teachers College, Columbia University, today was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Known as Astronomer Extraordinary

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Bachrach

Dr. Harlow Shapley

This Brilliant Young Harvardian Is Designated to Receive Rumford Medal for Research in Physics.

Boston Snapshots

Mysterious Bundle—Among the surging crowd entering a street car was a lady clutching a mysterious something, wrapped in a woolly blanket. Guarding it from jostling elbows, she proceeded to a seat. The bundle squirded inwardly as the car started. Presently, emerging as if from a chrysalis, appeared the head and paws of a small dog. Probably his tail was wagging in gratitude for protection from the sub-zero wind outside—but it was still hidden from view in the folds of the blanket.

* * *

Time Flies—Time passed quickly for passengers alighting at the Massachusetts Avenue subway station this morning. Some of them, glancing at the clock as they approached the stairs, saw that it read 7:15. Turning to verify the hour as they stepped along the platform they saw with dismay that the two-faced timepiece announced 8:15 on the other side.

* * *

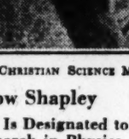
Children Draw for Campaign—Many children connected with the various agencies participating in the Emergency Campaign, are drawing pictures for the contest which closes on Wednesday. Some are submitting single drawings showing incidents of work and play in the settlement houses, others are sending strips of pictures. Skates, a choice of merchandise from a down-town store, and tickets to see Amos 'n Andy when they appear in person next week at a local theater, are the prizes. Mrs. William Brace Pratt is receiving the drawings at Room 157, the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

* * *

Lady Rodney Entertains—While the warmer waters of the harbor apparently boiled into the frigid air yesterday and the temperature recorder of the Weather Bureau froze up at 17 below, the Lady Rodney waited out at sea to welcome 50 passengers for a West Indian trip. Arrived from Halifax but unable to reach Boston in person, she appointed the local representative of the Canadian National Steamships as her host in Boston. Through him the waiting passengers were provided with comfortable hotel accommodations and entertainment. The Lady Rodney herself prepared to receive them today, and to hurry without further ado to the summery climates of Bermuda and Jamaica.

* * *

Chilly Pigeons — Perhaps the pigeons on the Common had gathered together to discuss the record-breaking low temperatures—or perhaps they were simply huddling together to keep warm. At any rate we found them grouped cozily, wing to wing, in the lee of the tall snow banks at the side of the walks. The only Boston bird who apparently enjoyed being outdoors yesterday seemed to be Pete the Pelican, at the Franklin Park Zoo.



* * *

Curb Service—Most people hesitated to stop on a windy corner long enough to buy a paper yesterday—and the thought of the boys standing there for hours was too chilly to contemplate. But the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation did more than contemplate it—they drove around with a truck load of hot cocoa for the boys. Traffic policemen also shared their outdoor hospitality.

Brookline's Movie House Now Open

Climatically cold but enthusiastically warm was the reception given the Coolidge Corner Theater, Brookline's first moving picture house, last night, when a special guest performance and formal opening was held.

Brookline's élite turned out to make it a very colorful affair, with ermine wraps and silk hats in evidence.

Mr. Daniel A. Rollins, for 12 years a member of the Board of Selectmen, spoke briefly on the history of this first movie house. He said when the question was first set before the residents they voted "No!" Four years ago a vote of approval was received. Since then a suitable time and place have been under consideration. The Board of Selectmen have provided for a second theater to be built in Brookline Village if this venture is successful.

Mr. M. Sharaf, president-manager of the theater, says he believes the theater is one of the most beautiful small theaters in Boston or its suburbs. It will accommodate approximately 1500 people. Mr. Ernest Hayward of Melrose is the architect.

Matinees will be shown from two until five each afternoon and the evening performance will begin at eight o'clock. Last night's pictures were, "Saturday's Millions" with Robert Young and Leila Hyams; and "Only Yesterday," starring John Boles and Margaret Sullavan. The Walt Disney "Three Little Pigs," a news reel, and 10 minutes of "Brookline Today, Through the Camera's Eye," were added screen attractions. An overture by Mr. J. Leslie Cahill at the console and entertainment by Therrien, the painter of songs, who has been playing the Back Bay theaters with some success, filled out the première. The Coolidge Corner Theater is open to the public for the first time this afternoon and evening.

Court Acquits Cronin On Sedition Charge

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Dec. 30 (AP)—Commandant E. J. Cronin, leader in the United Ireland Party, was acquitted by a military tribunal yesterday of a charge of sedition but was convicted of being a member of an unlawful association.

He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, which will not be enforced if he will supply bail to keep the peace for two years.

Concerts to Come

Friday evening, Jan. 5, in Jordan Hall, recital by Howard Goding.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 7, in Symphony Hall, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra for its Pension Fund; Jascha Heifetz, assisting violinist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 7, in Jordan Hall, concert by the People's Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Jan. 9, in Agassiz Theater, Radcliffe College, second of a series of chamber music programs by members of the faculty of the Longy School of Music.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 10, at the Hotel Statler, third morning musicale. Program consists of pieces for two pianos played by Harold Bauer and Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 10, in Jordan Hall, recital by Leonard Shure, pianist.

Thursday evening, Jan. 11, in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Arnold Schönberg, guest conductor.

Thursday evening, Jan. 11, in Jordan Hall, concert by Stell Anderson and Silvio Scionti, two piano recitalists.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Jan. 12 and 13, in Symphony Hall, twelfth pair of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Arnold Schönberg, guest conductor.

Saturday afternoon, Jan. 13, in Jordan Hall, piano recital by Myra Hess.

Rumford Medal Goes to Shapley For Physics Work

(Continued from Page 1)

done at the southern stations of the Lick and Harvard Observatories.

Giant and super-giant stars in the Cloud are of exceedingly high temperature, not a few being more than 10,000 times as bright as our sun. Each star in the Cloud is a sun and there are several million known. In this region the universe is not expanding, Dr. Shapley believes, and the two Clouds of Magellan, the Andromeda Nebula and its two companions, our own system, and two other known galaxies, form a supergalaxy which probaly behaves as a single unit.

Tonight Dr. Shapley will outline the research work necessary in the future, the need of better telescopes and faster photographic plates.

Scientists Are Isolationists

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, addressed the association last night on the "Social Advantages and Disadvantages of the Engineering - Scientific Approach to Civilization." He appealed to both to help solve pertinent problems of the day and cease the attempt to preserve complete isolation from economic duties.

The farmer was characterized as the backbone of nations and "the change from the back-breaking cradle of our forefathers to the modern combine ought to mean a tremendous release of human energy on the farm for something besides growing and harvesting a crop.

"I would like to suggest that the very training which made possible the enormous material expansion of the past century may to some extent have made impossible the building of a just social system for the prompter and more uniform distribution of the wealth produced by the system.

"We need a wider and better controlled use of engineering and science to the end that man may have a much higher percentage of his energy left over to enjoy the things which are non-material and non-economic, and I would include in this not only music, painting, literature, and sport for sport's sake, but the idle curiosity of the scientist himself."

Electricity on Farms

Mr. H. P. Liversidge, vice-president and general manager of the Philadelphia Electric Company, in discussing the relationship between the electric utility and the farm from the viewpoint of a utility operator, told members of a symposium at M. I. T. this morning that in dealing with the engineer and the farm problem it must be understood at the outset that farmers and their families have available all the electrical labor-saving devices enjoyed by their city neighbors.

Aside from its application to the numerous domestic appliances, electricity now has become almost indispensable to the most vital phases of farm operation, notably on poultry and dairy farms, he said.

Our rural sections, however, are lagging far behind the rest of the country in enjoying the liberation from drudgery and darkness through the use of electricity.

The number of customers available under the best of rural conditions is too low to permit of the sale of electricity to farm customers for lighting purposes only, on a basis comparable with that applying to city consumers, the speaker held. The growth of rural service rests largely on the volume of business that can be obtained through increased industrial application on the farm.

Chore Boy Now Law Partner

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—The lad who, about 20 years ago, swept and dusted the law offices of Mr. J. B. Dudley, young attorney, will become Mr. Dudley's law partner next Tuesday. He is Mr. Herbert K. Hyde, District Attorney, who successfully prosecuted the Charles F. Urschel kidnapers.

Community Art Center Set Up For Benefit of Miami Public

Free Permanent Exhibit of Paintings Supplemented by Round-Table Discussions Upon Various Cultural Topics of General Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla.—Numerous artists who dwell in the vicinity of Miami recently banded together and for the benefit of the public established the Community Art Center and Round Table of Southern Florida.

The purpose of the movement is to establish a center where good pictures may be permanently exhibited and where lovers of art may congregate to study the pictures and hold informal open forum discussions upon any topic of general interest. The exhibition is to be open to the public free of charge every day.

Each artist contributes a small annual fee and agrees to fill a small space with work, changing it from time to time in order that the exhibition may not grow monotonous. It is not a commercial proposition, but is conducted merely for the pleasure and benefit derived from coöperation of artists in making beautiful works of art available to everybody to enjoy and the pleasant associations formed with all art lovers.

The exhibition rooms are in the Karp Building, and at present are filled with works by such artists as Howard Hilder, Denman Fink, Dumaine, Weaver, George Fawcett, Evelyn Ireland, Betty Evans, Robert Farley, Louis Francis, Garcia English, Cora Parker, Chester Tingley, William J. Cameron and Dewing Woodward.

The many pleasant cultural activities of the movement, which is sponsored by the Blue Dome Fellowship of which Dewing Woodward is president, include conferences with small groups, informal receptions and the round-table discussions of which two events have attracted much interest.

The first round-table discussion was conducted by Dr. Robert English who had for his subject "The Vision of Beauty." Mrs. Evelyn Ireland, at the second round table, chose the subject, "A Summer in Spain with Chase and Sorolly-y-Basteda."

A sketch club, also a part of the Center's activities, meets one evening a week.

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NEW YORK CITY

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New York's New Mayoralty Begins New Deal New Year's

Major LaGuardia's Pathway Is Not Rose-Strewn, What With Tammany Opposition to Reforms and Banking Syndicate Strait-Jacket

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—New York City is beginning on New Year's Day an experiment in non-political municipal government to which forward-thinking citizens have been looking for three decades, during which the biggest of America's cities has been under the Tiger's paw save for a three-year interim.

The head of this experiment—Mayor-Elect Fiorello H. LaGuardia—is not only pledged to go to City Hall absolutely free of the political machines of the city but has given eloquent proof of this intention in appointments for city offices notable for the absence of the district politician, who at last has been displaced to make way for the "best man to be found for the place."

Moreover, this man who will direct New York City's "New Deal" is not only of the opinion that the time has passed when the nation's chief city can prosper despite the handicaps of misgovernment, but that evil conditions must be corrected "because it is wrong for us to tolerate them." In place of a city where public affairs have been the tool of machine politics, racketeering general and taxes abnormally high; where the city's glory has been confined to its material achievements—its great buildings, its bridges and tunnels, its subways and museums—he proposes to lay the groundwork for a city of enlightened, humane, progressive and efficient rule. The pillars of this changed structure, he holds, are improved financial credit, purified political standards, modernized government machinery and corrected social conditions.

Offensive Warfare

Admirable as this program is, even to begin it he must wage the battle of his career in a legislative offensive against the Tammany opposition, already lined up unalterably against repeal and enabling legislation necessary to strike off the legal impedimenta which hinder reforms.

No less, it seems, will he have to fight the battle of keeping citizens stirred to the issue which massed their support back of the Fusion ticket at the polls on Nov. 7 and exiled the Tiger. On this latter depends the hope that New York will be able to show the way to reclamation of municipal government in the United States from the bosses. Public opinion alone can provide the administration springboard for the hurdles of political sabotage which Tammany would set up to retain its costly prerogatives at the expense of rehabilitation of city affairs.

Major LaGuardia already has taken cognizance of the prime importance of this in the preparations for this offensive. Schooled as a Progressive in Congress in the perpetual warfare that is the lot of the exponent of minority opinion, he began this strategical work soon after his election, moving to bind it to him through the men whose business it is to lead on issues of great local moment—ministers of the various denominations. In December, he started to make brief calls on his way to his office, and on his list were such names as Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of the Free Synagogue; Cardinal Patrick Joseph Hayes of the Roman Catholic Diocese; the Right Rev. William T. Manning, Protestant Episcopal Bishop; the Rev. Christian F. Reisner of the Broadway Temple.

Among trade and civic groups whom the city's fiscal crisis has coordinated in the Citizens Budget Commission, his administration has unqualified support on the legislative front.

The official bulwark against the inevitable tides of opposition is the Fusion majority on the Board of Estimate and the department heads whose appointment was due solely to the fact they were "competent."

Keenly alive to its bulging portfolio of pressing affairs and to the necessity for bold action early, the new mayoralty will start business on Jan. 1. Chief and foremost of its financial tasks is the reopening of a budget denounced by experts as "legally and financially unsound," with its theoretical Tammany balance which falls $27,000,000—some say $40,000,000—short of being realistic.

Also there is the four-year agreement with the city's banking syndicate which holds many millions of city obligations and has agreed to make additional loans principally for relief purposes. This has all the properties of a credit straitjacket, and one result of it is that unless there is a marked revival in tax collections the present deficit must increase next year to $50,000,000 or $60,000,000. The difference cannot be borrowed, and even if the existing unbalance could be corrected by piling up additional taxes, the greater requirements for next year would still have to be faced.

Under the budget heading, the LaGuardia Mayoralty will ask for blanket economy powers, holding that it should have emergency authority commensurate with its responsibility. The new Mayor believes there are few, if any, activities in the city in which savings cannot be made, and that through economies and efficient management alone he can so improve the credit standing of the city that the present ruinous interest rate on its securities can be reduced as well as the staggering load of yearly obligations sagging under a $160,000,000 interest charge. He would provide five tools to make a sound financial system for the city:

1. For a dollar lent, a dollar saved.
2. Legislation eliminating state control from county jobs now used as patronage pie.
3. An honest city budget, with every expenditure labeled.
4. City accounts open to the public and understandable to the average business man, with public financial reports at regular intervals.
5. Honest, nonpartisan handling of the city's sinking funds.

Swift Action Needed

Indeed the situation involves so much more than a hurried balancing of the budget for 1934 that it means a remaking of the whole financial structure of the Government on a long-term basis of economy and efficiency, the major phases of which must be put into operation immediately.

"I will have to cut $14,000,000 from the budget within the first few days of my term," Major LaGuardia said. "I find we owe the bankers $200,000,000 that I will have to pay in the next four years. Unless the city is run with extreme economy there will not be enough money to go round."

The new Mayor will keep close to the legislative scene while measures vital to his progressive experiment are before the law-makers at Albany.

A major battle on this front is foreseen over city charter reforms. Its success will need the full weight of popular demand.

The LaGuardia Administration wants a modern, simple, understandable charter with minority representation in the City Council, replacement of the present maze of overlapping departments, bureau and offices by a few competent and efficient divisions of government. It proposes a Charter Revision Commission to draft recommendations which would be passed on in a referendum.

Other major objectives include:

Education—A nonpartisan, rather than a bipartisan, board of education. Administrative authority in a single Superintendent who shall be the most competent man available. No political meddling. No curtailment of educational facilities either in the elementary, high or evening schools.

Housing—Slum clearance combined with "slum prevention through adherence to a Master City Plan."

Public Works—A new system of sewage and garbage disposal. New schools. Municipal courthouse. Completion of the city's subways with federal aid. Establish subway facilities with Staten Island to make feasible the development there of a free port. Improvement of the Floyd Bennett Airport.

Transit — Immediate unification and municipal ownership and operation of the Rapid Transit System under a Transit Authority.

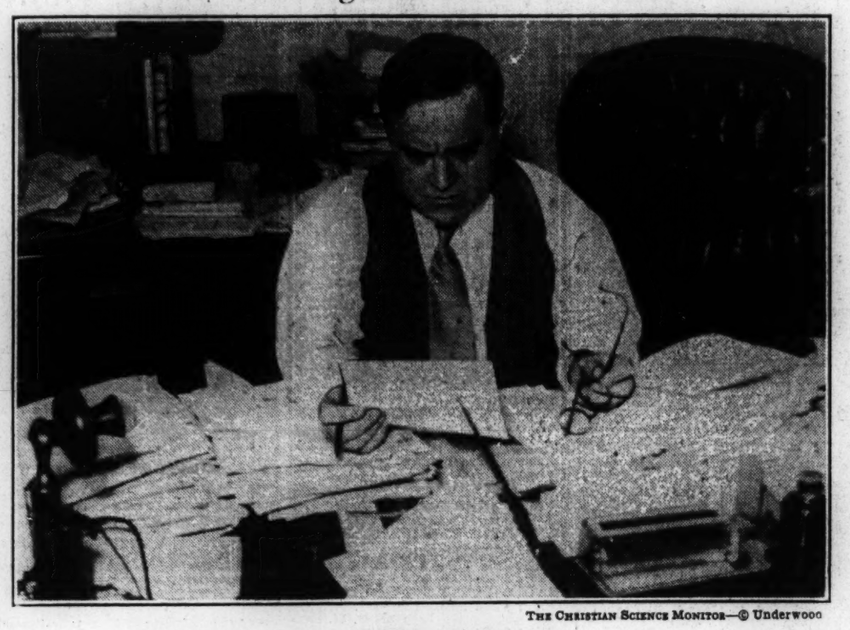
Rackets—Wipe out racketeering through reform in the Criminal Courts and the District Attorney's Office.

Pension—Reorganize pension and retirement services upon a sound actuarial basis that will preclude raiding.

Unemployment Relief—Eliminate politics and coördinate social service agencies under one head.

This, briefly, is the new municipal Bill of Rights, devised by a Mayor whose conception of city government is that of "a great social welfare agency, which, if administered with imagination and honesty, can bring the city close to the individual."

He's Clearing His Decks for Action



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Major Fiorello H. LaGuardia

New York's Mayor-Elect Brings With Him From Washington Reputation of Being Hard Worker and Go-Getter.

Angelescu Takes Helm in Sudden Roumanian Crisis

State Loses Big Barrier to Dictatorship Forces in Murder of Duca

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Dec. 30—The shooting last night of the Prime Minister, Mr. Jon G. Duca, at a Sinai railway station, after an audience with King Carol, deprives Roumania of one of its strongest and most capable statesmen and leaves the political situation confused and uncertain.

Dr. Constantine Angelescu, who for years has been a leading member of the Liberal Party and long served as Minister of Education, has been made Prime Minister and will serve as temporary party chief. He is an experienced, vigorous, level-headed statesman.

Mr. Duca's assailant has admitted being a member of the Iron Guards. All the leaders of the organization have been arrested, including some distinguished intellectuals. Complete tranquillity prevails.

Mr. Duca, successor as Liberal leader to Vintila and Ion Bratianu, came into office last November, and was confirmed in power at the recent elections after being five years in opposition. His first act as Prime Minister was to put an end to extremist movements. One of the chief disturbers of the public tranquillity was the semirevolutionary, anti-Semitic, antidemocratic, supernationalistic organization known as the Iron Guard, which was composed of youth, predominantly students, and was led by a daring chief named Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, who calls himself captain. Codreanu is bitterly opposed to all political parties and demanded complete dictatorial power for himself.

Papers Suppressed

Surrounding himself with a mystical atmosphere strongly appealing to religious sentiment, and allegedly acting for the Roumanian nation, Codreanu exercised unlimited authority over his followers and claimed their absolute obedience. His command "I have spoken" was enough to make them commit any deed. He defied established order and scorned all opposition from the authorities, claiming that his movement was necessary to save Roumania from corruption and venality. The organization was as ruthless as the Macedonian revolutionists and has been fearless against its opponents. Codreanu, who has been hiding during the last three weeks, considers himself a Roumanian Hitler and intends to let nothing prevent his attaining power. He has already made his group the third largest political organization in Roumania.

Mr. Duca suppressed the more outspoken newspapers supporting the Iron Guards. A little later his government outlawed the organization itself and arrested 100 of its leading members. This aroused strong feeling among the "guardists" throughout the country and provoked many threats of reprisals, yet the Premier remained uncompromising and pressed forward to effect complete annihilation of the movement.

A few days ago he assured the Monitor correspondent that although spasmodic acts from the Guardists might still be expected, no serious disturbances were probable. The Premier plainly saw that it was a fight between ordered parliamentary government and a movement such as Hitlerism in Germany, but he was confident that he had taken measures in time to prevent Roumania following the example of the Third Reich. On the same day as the interview, Mr. Duca also had a long conference with leading members of the outlawed Iron Guards, who assured him that the organization was much stronger than ever, that it had at its disposal 10,000 youths ready to commit any act and that nothing could prevent its reaching its goal.

Fight to Finish

The Guardists were vehement in their criticism of Mr. Duca and Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Foreign Minister, and derided the idea that any politician could hold them in check. They are engaged in a fight to the finish against the forces parliamentarism.

Mr. Duca's passing deprives the Liberal Party of its chief cohesive force, and of a strong leader enjoying a large measure of prestige.

Mr. Duca had been Premier only six weeks, during which he had held general elections that gave his government 55 per cent of the votes cast and 300 out of 387 seats in Parliament, also all but three of the seats in the Senate. He had increased the authority and prestige of the state at home and abroad, and was evolving order out of confusion. He gave promise of steadying the Roumanian ship of state in its passage over the present turbulent sea. The Liberal government will carry on, but with diminished prospects of success. Within five years there have been 12 premiers and within seven years six elections, nor has stability yet been reached. Movements toward dictatorship are very insistent, while the forces capable of resisting them are becoming ever weaker and more disunited.

Destroyer Protects Americans in China

FOOCHOW, China, Dec. 30 (AP)—The United States destroyer Fulton anchored off Foochow yesterday, ready to protect American lives and property.

The precaution was taken in the event that the National Chinese Government's operations against the local rebel government assume proportion which might endanger the Americans here.

The majority of the 144 Americans in Foochow and the vicinity are safely domiciled on Nantai Island in the South Min River. Thus far Nantai Island has been free from attack by the Nanking bombing planes which have damaged Foochow. Likewise, the majority of the 67 Americans and 60 Filipinos in the Amoy District are quartered on Kulangsu Island which, thus far, has been immune from bombing.

Air Experts See Britain 3½ Days From Australia

Kingsford - Smith Also Gives This as His Opinion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Opinions given by leading Australian airplane designers and pilots indorse the belief expressed by Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith that the winning time for the Melbourne centenary air race from Croydon to Melbourne will be 3½ days. That time is half the present record for the journey. It is generally agreed that to accomplish the trip in such a short time, machines with a cruising speed of 200 miles an hour and with a range of at least 2000 miles will be required. Also, it seems that the limit of the solo flier has been reached.

It is considered that Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith's lone flight from London to Australia in slightly more than seven days was as much as human endurance could accomplish.

Sir Charles' estimate of the time is based upon the proven capacity of modern aircraft and the elimination of every element of delay. Experts agree that by flying night and day and allowing short stops for refuelling, a machine of the cruising speed and range already discussed would cover approximately 4000 miles a day. This would mean doing the trip in slightly more than three days, the actual flying time being not more than two.

A nonstop flight in which refueling would be done in the air, such as Sir Alan Cobham was recently announced to be contemplating is not likely to be attempted in the centenary competition. Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith has already stated that he will be accompanied by a copilot.

The pilots who have attempted an estimate of the time in which the race will be won are agreed that the issue will be one not of days, but of hours. They comment on the fact that Great Britain has not yet produced commercial planes of the cruising capacity of 200 miles an hour and with flying radius of 2000 miles, although the United States had done so. Unless British designers build a machine specially for the race, it seems certain that this will mean a victory for the American plane.

Australians are delighted to hear that there is a possibility of Mrs. Amelia Putnam, the first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic, taking part, as she has written to be supplied with the conditions. Another woman flier may be Mrs. H. R. Bonney, who recently flew from Australia to England. Mrs Bonney thinks that a flight of three days from London to Darwin is an irreducible minimum.

Amazing progress in cutting down the distance between Australia and England has been made since only 13 years ago Sir Keith Smith and Sir Ross Smith occupied 28 days. The next best performance was that of Bert Hinkler, who took 16 days, and the time has been progressively reduced to 11, 10, 7 and finally 6 days.

Pittsburgh's New Mayor Plans Huge Foreclosure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Dec. 30—One of the first acts of Mayor-Elect William N. McNair, when he takes office on Jan. 2, will be to foreclose for $100,000 delinquent taxes owed by the far-flung Denny estate for the past two years. In making this announcement, Mr. McNair explained that no notice, beyond that given with the publishing of the delinquent tax list, was necessary.

A Pittsburgh real-estate operator said that of 1200 houses owned by the Denny estate, in one of whose houses lives Public Safety Director Harmar D. Denny Jr., 600 were occupied by needy families unable to pay rent, 300 occupied by paying tenants and 300 were unoccupied.

Canada Supports League of Nations Despite Doubters

Manion Presents Arguments to Continue Full Allegiance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Canada's unswerving allegiance to the League of Nations makes striking contrast to the increasing number of doubters and defamers. Dr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, returns from the annual Assembly of the League and also from the World Disarmament Conference, where he represented the Dominion, with enthusiasm undimmed and convincing arguments to back it.

Speaking before a joint luncheon of the Central Council of Service Clubs, attended by Mr. R. B. Bennett, the Prime Minister, and 250 members of seven service clubs, he gave half a dozen convincing reasons why Canada should stand behind the League: "War is barbarism and should be renounced as a method of national policy; if you prepare for war it comes; the manufacture of munitions should be nationalized; secret treaties and diplomacy should be eliminated; international coöperation lays the foundation for peace; the League of Nations supports all these and, while it carries on, it is Canada's duty to support the League in every way possible."

He saddled the blame for the inability of the League to achieve peace and disarmament upon short-sighted political policies of certain nations. Such countries as France, Poland and Czechoslovakia, which had gained by the war, insisted upon maintaining the Versailles peace treaties, he pointed out; while Germany wanted equality in armaments and old frontiers restored; and the United States and the United Kingdom argued for disarmament and no further liability on their part toward guaranteeing the security of any nation on the Continent. "Those policies are incompatible and therein lies the great danger," he declared.

Remarking that the nations in 1930 had spent $4,500,000,000 on armaments, Dr. Manion said that if the nations allowed even $1,000,000,000 for armaments and spent the balance for unemployment relief then the 30,000,000 unemployed throughout the world would be fairly well provided for.

May 1 Now Mexican Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—President Rodriguez, by a congressional decree, has made May 1 a legal holiday in Mexico.

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Recruiting And Subsidizing Are On the Decrease

Major Griffith Addresses at Annual Meeting of N. C. A. A.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—Recruiting and subsidizing athletes by colleges and universities in the United States showed a decrease during the past year, it was stated here yesterday by Maj. J. L. Griffith of this city in his presidential address to the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. He reported progress toward better practice in other phases of intercollegiate athletics.

President Griffith recommended the appointment of a committee to organize the colleges for raising money to pay the expense of athletes in preliminary meets working toward the selection of teams for the next Olympic Games, which are to be held in Berlin, Germany. Most of the colleges paid the expenses of their boys to the various tryouts for the games a year ago, he said, but the need of some concerted financing became apparent.

"For the first time in my 40 years in college athletics," said Major Griffith, "a great controversy has not arisen over problems of college football. College athletics has been pretty much neglected by authors of books, newspaper editorial writers, and the general public. Maybe other problems are commanding the attention of professors and journalists."

While welcoming this let-up, Major Griffith was not sure whether it was a good thing. "Without the pitiless scrutiny and criticism of the press, of educational systems and of educators," he said, "we may become too complacent and thus allow abuses to creep into athletics."

Pick Officials With Care

Major Griffith said in the decade following the World War some people were apprehensive lest the college games were becoming too interesting, too engrossing and because huge stadia were erected.

"Not much attention was paid to the building of huge investment trusts and holding companies," he pointed out. "Then as now, our football officials were selected with meticulous care. We did not, however, manifest much concern over the selection, by the spoils system, of our bank examiners, committees that passed on bond issues or other government umpires. Perhaps if the people had taken as much interest in choosing city and government officials as we do in selecting our officials and those who administer college athletics, many of the present difficulties would have been avoided."

According to conclusions drawn by Major Griffith from reports by the various district vice-presidents of the association, in a majority of the institutions of higher learning, financial support has been curtailed or withdrawn entirely from many of the so-called minor sports.

"In many institutions, however," said Major Griffith, "the students themselves have carried on their own games. For instance, last spring a considerable number of the men who competed in the N. C. A. A. track and field championship meet paid their own expenses and some hitch-hiked their way to Chicago.

"Although budgets in football, basketball and other sports, for the most part self-supporting, were universally reduced, yet if any of these games which are maintained almost entirely from gate receipts were eliminated from the athletic programs, the instances have not been reported.

Minor Sports Continue

"As a general rule the intracollegiate and physical education programs have been carried on during the depression just about as before our financial worries began. On the other hand I have a notion that the natural increase in these activities was checked. The cost of maintaining a sports program for the general student body is small, provided adequate grounds and buildings for intracollegiate sports are available. During the period of stadium building not only were facilities provided for carrying on the intercollegiate sports program, but also swimming pools, gymnasiums, field houses, golf courses, tennis courts and play fields."

Fifteen per cent more was spent by the American people to see football games than in 1932, he reported. This showing was made despite lowered admission prices. He said the size of the crowds at college and amateur sporting events showed the public preferred these to the professional varieties.

"Ninety-three thousand saw the Michigan-Ohio State game," said the Major. "Ninety thousand saw the Stanford-California game and more than 90,000 the Stanford-Southern California game. Crowds of 60,000 or more were not uncommon at college football games. Here in the Middle West there were at least 20 college games attended by more people at each game than attended the professional football game which received adequate publicity and was advertised as a world championship event."

He pointed out that while these figures were interesting the colleges were not in competition in any sense of the word with professional athletics. "As long as the public understands," he said, "that the gate receipts of our amateur games are used for the support of supervised sports programs for the student bodies of our schools, they will not feel that college athletics is commercialized."

Round table discussions at the opening sessions yesterday resulted in the request that the Executive Committee appoint a group to define recruiting and subsidizing and draw up a standard code. While the N. C. A. A. would have no means of enforcing such a code, it was felt that the standard would give those who want to do what's right something to measure their activities by.

Score of 64 Tops Field

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Dec. 30 (AP)—Dick Metz, young assistant to Craig R. Wood at Deal, N. J., paired with Jack Dunthy, Los Angeles public links golfer, and Henry Ciuci of Flushing, Long Island, teamed with A. K. Barbee, also of Los Angeles, to score best balls of 64 and top the field in yesterday's first qualifying round of the Santa Monica $2000 pro-amateur tournament. Metz had an individual gross score of 86, five under par for the Santa Monica municipal course. His partner took the second hole with a birdie three and the eleventh by virtue of his handicap stroke, which registered another of the seven birdies this team scored. Ciuci's individual card was 68, but his partner saved the day at the very first hole, where the New Yorker had a shaky five, and at the sixth, when Ciuci was over par for the last time in the round.

UNITED STATES SPORTING CHAMPIONS FOR 1933

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Archery

Men.....Ralph R. Miller Jr., Seattle
Team.....Seattle Archery Club
Women
Madeleine Taylor, Newton Center, Mass.
Women's Intercollegiate Telegraph.....Phoenix Junior College
Women's Intercollegiate Telegraph, individual
Martha Yount, University of Arizona
Boys.....Walter Hawry, Newton, Kan.
Girls.....Anna May King, Tulsa, Okla.

Athletics

A. A. U.....New York A. C.
A. A. U., junior.Texas Neighborhood A. A.
A. A. U., indoor.....New York A. C.
A. A. U., women's..Illinois Women's A. C.
A. A. U., women's indoor.....Illinois Women's A. C.
I. C. A. A. A. A.....Southern California
I. C. A. A. A. A., indoor.....Yale
Western Conference.....Michigan
Western Conference, indoor.....Indiana
New England I. A. A.....Boston College
Big Six Conference.....Nebraska
Big Six Conference, indoor.....Nebraska-Oklahoma
Missouri Valley Conference.....Drake
Pacific Coast Conference (northern division) State College of Washington
Rocky Mountain Conference (eastern).....Utah
Rocky Mountain Conference (western).....Brigham Young
Southern Conference.....North Carolina
Southern Conference, indoor.....Duke
National Collegiate.....Louisiana State
Southeastern Conference..Louisiana State
Southwest Conference.....Texas
National Interscholastic.....East Technical H. S., Cleveland

A. A. U. Individual

100-meter dash.....Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette University
200-meter dash.....Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette University
400-meter dash.....Ivan W. Fuqua, Indiana University
800-meter run.....Glenn V. Cunningham, University of Kansas
1500-meter run.....Glenn V. Cunningham, University of Kansas
5000-meter run.....John W. Fellows, New York A. C.
10,000-meter run.....Louis Gregory, Millrose A. A.
3000-meter steeplechase.....Joseph P. McCluskey, New York A. C.
110-meter high hurdles.....John Morriss, Southwestern Louisiana Institute A. C.
200-meter low hurdles.....Heye A. Lambertus, University of Nebraska
400-meter low hurdles.....Glenn V. Hardin, Louisiana State University
15-kilometer run.....Paul Mundy, Nativity Club, Philadelphia
20-kilometer run.....Louis Gregory, Millrose A. A.
25-kilometer run.....Dave Komonen, Toronto, Canada
30-kilometer run.....Juan C. Zabala, Argentina
Marathon.....Dave Komonen, Toronto
5000-meter walk.....Harry Hinkel, Los Angeles A. C.
15-kilometer walk.....John Knachkstedt, German-American A. C., New York
50-kilometer walk.....Philip Jachelski, Stonewall D. C., Baltimore
Running high jump.....Cornelius C. Johnson, Los Angeles H.S.
Running broad jump.....Jesse Owens, East Technical H. S., Cleveland, Ohio
Running hop, step and jump.....Louis N. Blair, Louisiana State University
Pole Vault.....Matthew B. Gordy, Louisiana State University and Keith S. Brown, New York A. C.
16-pound shotput.....Jack Torrance, Louisiana State University
16-pound hammer throw.....Dr. Patrick O'Callaghan, Ireland
56-pound weight.....Patrick J. McDonald, New York A. C.
Discus throw.....John F. Anderson, New York A. C.
Javelin throw.....Lee W. Bartlett, Union City, Mich.
Pentathlon.....Eulace Peacock, Shore A. C., New Jersey
Decathlon.....Bernard E. Berlinger, Penn A. C.
Boston A. A. Marathon.....Leslie S. Pawson, Pawtucket, R. I.

A. A. U. Indoor, Individual

60-meter dash.....Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette University
600-meter run.....Milton Sandler, German-American A.C., New York
1000-meter run.....Glenn W. Dawson, Tulsa (Okla.) A. C.
1500-meter run.....Gene G. Venzke, University of Pennsylvania
5000-meter run.....George Lermond, New York A. C.
65-meter hurdles.....Percy M. Beard, New York A. C.
1500-meter walk.....William Carlson, New York A. C.
3000-meter steeplechase.....Joseph P. McCluskey, Fordham University
1600-meter relay.....University of Pennsylvania (J. K. Edwards, Howard Jones, W. A. Carr, J. C. Healy)
2900-meter relay.....Princeton University (G. S. Johnston, E. O. Hopkins, W. E. Whitton, W. R. Bonthron)
Running high jump.....George B. Spitz Jr., New York University
Running broad jump.....Theodore Smith, Millrose A. A.
Pole vault.....Keith S. Brown and Frank E. Pierce, Yale University
16-pound shotput.....Leo J. Sexton, New York A. C.
35-pound weight.....Mortimer M. Reznick, New York University

A. A. U. Relays

400-meter relay.....Newark A. C. (R. F. Hardy, Charles Kelly, Alastair McGraw, Alfred Maskrey)
800-meter relay.....New York A. C. (Robert Cane, P. M. Beard, Hasket Derby, H. M. Jones)
1600-meter relay.....New York A. C. (J. F. Healy, H. M. Jones, Hasket Derby, Karl DeW. Warner)
3200-meter relay.....New York A. C. (F. T. Nordell, John Mulvihill, G. H. Bullwinkle, Otto Rosner)
6000-meter relay.....New York A. C. (F. T. Nordell, J. P. McCluskey, Gene G. Venzke, J. R. Mangin)

A. A. U., Women, Individual

50-meter dash.....Louise Stokes, Onteora Club, Malden, Mass.
100-meter dash.....Annette J. Rogers, Illinois W. A. C.
200-meter dash.....Olive Hassenfus, Boston S. A.
80-meter hurdles.....Simone Schaller, Bailleaix H. S.
400-meter relay.....Illinois W. A. C. (Mildred L. Kinnett, Doris Anderson, Mary L. Terwilliger, Annette J. Rogers)
Running high jump.....Alice Arden, Dragon Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Running broad jump.....Genevieve Valvoda, South Parks, Chicago
8-pound shotput.....Catherine A. Rutherford, Illinois W. A. C.
Baseball throw.....Catherine A. Rutherford, Illinois W. A. C
Discus throw.....Ruth Osborn, Shelbyville, Mo.
Throwing javelin.....Nancy C. Gindele, Illinois W. A. C.

A. A. U., Women, Individual, Indoor

50-meter dash.....Pearl Young, Newark Women's A. C.
200-meter dash.....Annette J. Rogers, Illinois Women's A. C.
80-meter hurdles.....Mrs. Evelyn Hall, Illinois Women's A.C.
Standing broad jump.....Dorothy Lyford, Boston S. A.

Athletics (Continued)

Running high jump.....Annette J. Rogers, Illinois Women's A. C.
8-pound shotput.....Rena MacDonald, Boston
440-meter relay...Newark Women's A. C.
Basketball throw.....Nancy C. Gindele, Illinois Women's A.C.

Automobiles

Speedway championship.....Louis Meyer, Huntington Park, Calif.
500-mile sweepstakes.....Louis Meyer, Huntington Park, Calif.

Baseball

American.....Washington
National.....New York
World Series.....New York Nationals
Little World Series.....Columbus
Pacific Coast League.....Los Angeles
International League.....Buffalo
American Association.....Columbus
National League Batsman.....Charles H. Klein, Philadelphia
American League Batsman.....James E. Foxx, Philadelphia
National Baseball Federation.....St. Stanislaus Y. M. Club, Youngstown
Eastern Intercollegiate.....Columbia
Individual Batter.....Charles L. Snow, Dartmouth
Western Conference.....Minnesota
Big Six Conference.....not held
Pacific Coast Conference (southern).....California
Rocky Mountain Conference.....Colorado College
Southern Conference.....North Carolina
Southeastern Conference.....Georgia
Southwest Conference.....Texas Christian

Basketball

A. A. U.
Tulsa Diamond DX Oilers A. A., Okla.
A. A. U., women's
Durant Cardinals A. A. Okla.
Eastern Intercollegiate.....Yale
Leading individual scorer
J. E. Seibert, Princeton
Western Conference.....Ohio State-Northwestern
Leading individual scorer.....Joseph Reiff, Northwestern
Southeast Conference.....Kentucky
Southern Conference.....South Carolina
Big Six Conference.....Kansas
Leading individual scorer
N. O. Wagner, Missouri
Rocky Mountain Conference.....Brigham Young
Leading individual scorer
W. M. Kinner, Utah and Leslie Witte, Wyoming
Southwest Conference.....Texas
Leading individual scorer
Jack S. Gray, Texas
Missouri Valley Conference.....Butler
Leading individual scorer
Conrad C. Collin, Creighton
Pacific Coast Conference....Oregon State
Leading individual scorer (northern division)....E. C. Lewis, Oregon State
Leading individual scorer (southern division).....H. J. Eifert, California
Y. M. C. A.....Denver

Billiards

18.2 balkline, professional.....Jacob Schaefer Jr., San Francisco
Three-cushion, professional.....Welker Cochran, San Francisco
Pocket, professional.....George Kelly, Philadelphia
Pocket, junior amateur.....Robert Moore, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Women's pocket billiards.....Mrs. Gertrude B. McEvoy, New York (A. A. of America)
Three-cushion, national.....R. B. Harper, Denver, Colo.
Three-cushion, Pacific Coast.....Paul Lingenbrink, Seattle, Wash.
Three-cushion, Rocky Mountain.....O. W. Bradshaw, Salt Lake City, Utah
Three-cushion, southern.....Paul Lovejoy, Atlanta, Ga.
Three-cushion, western.....Herbert Hardt, Chicago, Ill.
18.2 balkline, national.....Percy N. Collins, Chicago
18.2 balkline, Pacific Coast.....Monrad C. Wallgren, Everett, Wash.
18.2 balkline, Rocky Mountain.....E. W. Chenowith, Salt Lake City, Utah
18.2 balkline, Southwestern.....H. T. Galey, Tulsa, Okla.
18.2 balkline, western.....Arie Schaap, Chicago

Bobsleigh Racing

United States two-man.....J. Hubert Stevens and Donald DeLoria, Adirondack Bob Sled Club
United States four-man.....Lake Placid Bluebirds (Curtis P. Stevens, Charles Divine, Robert Martin, E. H. Varno)
United States junior four-man.....Lake Placid Club Sno Birds (Raymond F Stevens, Crawford Merkel, Vincent C. Stanley Jr., Sherwood Ernenwein)

Bowling (A. B. C.)

Singles.....Earl Hewitt, Erie, Penna.
Doubles
Gilbert Zunker and Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee.
All-events.....Gilbert Zunker, Milwaukee
Five-man team...Flaig's, Covington, Ky

National Duck Pin

Singles.....Howard Furlong, Hartford
Doubles
Carl Frisk and Mike Bogino, Hartford
Women's Singles.....Mrs. Lois Clopton, Richmond, Va.
Women's Doubles
Margaret Holliday and Lotta Janowitz, Baltimore.

Canoeing

One-man single-blade.....Howard La Brant, Columbia C. C., Chicago
One-man double-blade.....Gerald A. Mosher, Crescent C. C., Waltham, Mass.
Tandem single-blade.....Ernest Yolante and Ted Blackman, Breeds C. C., West Roxbury, Mass.
Tandem doubles
Harry Knight and Everett Rodman, Washington C. C., Washington, D. C.
Four, single-blade.....Washington C. C.
Four, double-blade.....Cacawa C. C. (Stanley Cinicowski, Frank Krick, Holland, Haas)
National, team...Washington Canoe Club

Chess

H-Y-P-D League.....Harvard
H-Y-P-D League individual.....Martin C. Stark, Harvard
Intercollegiate individual.....Lieut. J. D. Matheson, U. S. Military Academy
World Fair intercollegiate.....Lieut John D. Matheson, U. S. Military Academy
Professional.Frank J. Marshall, New York

Codeball-in-the-Court

A. A. U.....George H. Webster, Chicago

Court Tennis

Singles....James H. Van Alen, New York
Doubles
William C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia, and George R. Fearing, Boston.
Gold Racquet
William C. Wright Jr., Philadelphia

Cricket

Metropolitan District Cricket League.....Brooklyn C. C.

Cross-Country

A. A. U., senior.....R. A. Sears, Butler University
A. A. U., senior team.....Millrose A. A., New York
Intercollegiate, individual.....Thomas C. Ottey, Michigan State
Intercollegiate, team.....Michigan State
N. E. Intercollegiate A. A.....David A. de Moulpied, New Hampshire
N. E. Intercollegiate A. A., team.....New Hampshire
Western Conference, team.....not held
Rocky Mountain Conference.....Brigham Young
Southwest Conference, individual.....G. S. Wilson, Texas
Southwest Conference.....Texas-Texas A. & M. College
Southern Conference.....Duke

Curling

Stockton Cup.....Utica Curling Club, Utica, N. Y.
Clyde Park Cup.....Caledonian Curling Club of New York
Gordon Medal.....Caledonian Curling Club of New York
R. S. Emmet Medal.....Utica Curling Club, Utica, N. Y.
Utica Cup.....St. Andrews Golf Club, Team No. 1, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Cycling

Professional sprint champion.....George Dempsey, New York
Professional motor-paced champion.....Alfred Letourner, France
Amateur sprint champion.....Eddie Miller, New York
Professional all-around champion.....Norman Hill, San Jose, Calif.

Fencing

Foils, individual.....Joseph L. Levis, Boston A. A.
Foils, team.....Eddie Miller, New York
The Fencers Club of N. Y. (Hugh Alessandroni, Dernell Every, William J. Block)
Foils, junior
William J. Block, The Fencers Club of New York
Foils, junior team.....University Fencers' Club (Jose R. de Capriles, Hugo Castello, Max Kapner)
Foils, outdoor.....Joseph L. Levis, Boston A. A.
Epée.....Lieut. Gustave M. Heiss, U. S. A.
Epée, team.....R. N. Watt and Laird Watt, Montreal
The Fencers Club of New York (Marcel Pasche, Tracey Jaeckel, Lieut. G. M. Heiss).
Epée, junior.....Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee
Joseph A. Barmack, Salle De Armes Vince
Epée, junior team.....Salle De Armes Vince (Peter W. Bruder, Malcolm Hammerschlag, Joseph A. Barmack)
Epée, outdoor.....Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J.
Frank S. Righeimer Jr., Chicago
Sabre, John R. Huffman, New York A. C.
Sabre, outdoor.....Norman C. Armitage, New York
Sabre, junior.....Alfred L. Jarvis, Hackley School
Miguel A.de Capriles,University Fencers' Club, New York
Sabre, team.....New York A. C. (John R. Huffman, Bela De Nagy, Erwin S. Acel)
Sabre, junior team.....Ruth Bailey, St. Louis
New York University (Melvin A. Zimet, Alexander H. Mehlman, Jose R. de Capriles)
Three weapons.....Miguel A. de Capriles, University Fencers' Club, New York
Three weapons, team.....The Fencers Club of New York (Lieut George C. Calnan, Tracy W. Jaecke' Norman C. Armitage)
Women's foils.....Dorothy Locke, Salle De Armes Vince
Women's junior foils.....Molly Burnside, Salle De Armes Vince
Women's foils outdoor.....Helene Mayer, Los Angeles
Women's, team, foils.....Salle De Armes Vince (Dorothy Locke, Marion Lloyd, Muriel Guggolz)
Intercollegiate, foils.....William T. Pecora, Princeton
Intercollegiate, team, foils.....New York (Jose R. de Capriles, Albert di Ciacinto, Frederick Kornfeld, Gilbert Weil)
Intercollegiate, saber.....Charles Abushevitz, Yale
Intercollegiate, team, saber.....New York (Melvin A. Zimet, Alexander H. Mehlman, Jose R. de Capriles)
Intercollegiate, épée.....Jose R. de Capriles, New York
Intercollegiate, team, épée.....U. S. Naval Academy (Ignatius J. Galantin, George H. Browne)
Intercollegiate, three-weapon.....New York University
Intercollegiate, women's, team.....New York University (Mercedes Solomon, Marjorie Lansing, Frances Siegel)
Intercollegiate, women's, individual.....Frances Siegel, New York University
Interscholastic, foils.....Norman Lewis, Evander Childs H. S., New York
Western Conference, individual foils.....R. J. Epstein, Illinois
Western Conference, épée.....B. H. Young, Chicago
Western Conference, saber.....E. J. Perella, Illinois
Western Conference, team.....Illinois

Football

Eastern.....Princeton
Western Conference.....Michigan
Big Six Conference.....Nebraska
Missouri Valley.....Oklahoma A. & M.
Pacific Coast Conference.Stanford-Oregon
Southern Conference.....Duke
Southeast Conference.....Alabama
Southwest Conference.....not awarded
Rocky Mountain Conference.....Utah-Denver-Colorado Aggies
Tournament of Roses.Southern California
East vs. West, all-stars.....West
National professional.....Chicago Bears

Golf

Open.....John Goodman, Omaha, Neb.
Amateur.George T. Dunlap Jr., New York
Women's.....Virginia Van Wie, Chicago
Professional.....Eugene Sarazen, Miami
Public links.Charles Ferrar, San Francisco
Harding Trophy.....Los Angeles
Western Women's G. A.....Lucille Robinson, Des Moines
Western women's open.....June Beebe, Olympia Fields C. C.
Eastern open.....Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.
Western open.....MacDonald Smith, Nashville
Western amateur.....Alfred J. Westland, Chicago
Southern amateur.....Ralph Redmond, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Southern women's.....Aniela Gorczyea, Fort Worth, Texas
Women's eastern.....Charlotte Glutting, West Orange, N. J.
Griscom Cup.....Boston
Lesley Cup.....Massachusetts
Senior..Raleigh W. Lee, Columbus, Ohio
Women's national senior.....Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia
Champion of golf club champions.....Carl M. Dann Jr., Orlando, Fla.
Intercollegiate, individual.....Walter B. Emery, Oklahoma
Intercollegiate, team.....Yale
Eastern intercollegiate, team.....Yale
Western Conference, individual.....John N. Fischer, Michigan
Western Conference, team.....Michigan
Rocky Mountain.....Colorado College
Rocky Mountain, individual.....George Markley, Colorado College
Southeastern Conference.....Georgia Tech
Southern Conference, team.....Duke
Southern Conference, individual.....Erwin LeV. Laxton, North Carolina
Southwest Conference.....Texas
Southwest Conference, individual.....Edward White, Texas
Interscholastic Team.....Flski
Interscholastic, individual.....Jack J. Munger, Hill School

Gymnastics

A. A. U., all-round.....Alfred Jochim, Swiss Turn Verein, Hudson County, N. J.
Women's all-round.....Consetta Caruccio, Germania Turn Verein, Baltimore.
Team.....Swiss Turn Verein, Hudson County, N. J.
Eastern intercollegiate, individual.....Charles A. Curtis, U. S. Naval Academy
Eastern intercollegiate, team.....U. S. Naval Academy
Western Conference, individual.....G. H. Wrighte, Chicago
Western Conference, team.....Chicago

Handball

One-wall, soft-ball singles.....Irving Jacobs, Union Temple, Brooklyn
One-wall, soft-ball doubles.....Seymour Alexander and Jack Londin.
Four-wall, soft-ball singles.....S. A. Atcheson, Memphis
Four-wall, soft-ball doubles.....John Endzwick and Joseph Goudreau, Cleveland
Four-wall, hard-ball singles.....Eric Peet, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn
Four-wall, hard-ball doubles.....Eric Peet and Ralph Trottier, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn
Four-wall, junior singles.....Charles Mentz, Cleveland
Four-wall, junior doubles.....Raymond F. Ruddy and Frank L. Coyle, New York A. C.

Hockey

Eastern college.....Harvard
A. A. U.....Atlantic City Sea Gulls
Western Conference.....Minnesota
American League.....Kansas City
Leading scorer...Jack Leswick, Wichita
National League.....Toronto
Leading scorer..Bill Cook, N. Y. Rangers
International League.....Buffalo
Leading scorer
Lloyd Gross, Buffalo and Laverne Roth Buffalo
Canadian-American League.....Boston
Leading scorer..Paul Runge, Philadelphia
California.....Oakland
Leading scorer.....Guy Pool, Hollywood

Horseshoe Pitching

Men's, amateur.....Joseph T. Allen, Alhambra, Calif.

Lacrosse

Eastern intercollegiate.....Johns Hopkins

Lawn Bowling

National singles.....James M. McArthur, Chicago
National doubles.....W. D. Dehner and Al Dehner, Pasadena, Calif.
Men's team.....Al Dehner, W. D. Dehner, Mendell Rice, J. L. Kennedy, Pasadena, Calif.

Lawn Tennis

Singles.....Frederick J. Perry, England
Doubles
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles
Mixed doubles.....Elizabeth M. Ryan, England, and H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif.
Veteran singles.....Clarence M. Charest, Washington, D. C.
Veteran doubles.....George P. Gardner Jr., and Richard Bishop, Boston
Father and son.....R. N. Watt and Laird Watt, Montreal
United States Army, singles.....Lieut. Stanley K. Robinson
United States Army, doubles.....Maj. J. A. Dorst and Lieut. J. T. Helms
Clay court singles.....Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee
Clay court doubles.....Jack P. Tidball and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles
Singles, indoor.....Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J.
Doubles, indoor.....Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.
Public parks singles.....Arnold P. Simons, Louisville, Ky.
Public parks doubles.....William Schommer and Charles Britzius, Minneapolis
Public parks women's singles.....Ruth Bailey, St. Louis
Public parks, women's doubles.....Ruth Bailey and Mrs. E. Dietz-Felbinger, St. Louis
Women's singles.....Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif.
Women's doubles.....Betty M. Nuthall and Freda James, England
Women's singles, indoor.....Dorrance H. Chase, Dorchester, Mass.
Women's doubles, indoor.....Sarah H. Palfrey and Mrs. George W. Wightman, Brookline
Mixed doubles, indoor.....Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, and G. Holmes Perkins, Cambridge, Mass.
Professional.....Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y.
Professional, indoor.....Vincent Richards, Yonkers, N. Y.
Professional doubles.....Vincent Richards and Charles M. Wood Jr.
Western singles.....George M. Lott Jr., Chicago
Western doubles.....Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, and Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga
Western, women's.....Cathcrine E. Wolfe, Elkhart, Ind.
Western women's doubles.....Helen Fulton, Winetka, Ill., and Jane Sharp, Pasadena, Calif.
Sears Cup.....Boston
Church Cup.....not held
Junior singles.....J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif.
Junior doubles.....C. Gene Mako and W. Bennett Dey, Los Angeles
Boys' singles.....Robert Harmon, Oakland, Calif.
Boys' doubles.....Robert Harmon, Oakland, and Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles
Junior singles, indoor.....Marcus Hecht, University of Pennsylvania
Junior doubles, indoor.....Giles Verstraten, Kelvin School, and John Nogrady, St. John's College, Brooklyn
Boys' singles, indoor.....Alfred L. Jarvis, Hackley School
Boys' doubles, indoor.....William V. Winslow, Monroe High School, Rochester, N. Y., and Alfred L. Jarvis, Hackley School
Leech Cup.....Navy
Girls' singles.....Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles
Girls' doubles.....Bonnie R. Miller and Frances R. Herron, Los Angeles
Girls' singles, indoor.....Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich.
Girls' doubles, indoor.....Louise Harding, Chestnut Hill, and Marian Wood, Brookline
Girls' hard court singles.....Claire Buckner, Hanford, Calif.
Girls' hard court doubles.....G. Raegner and M. Osborne
New England men's singles.....J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J.
New England men's doubles.....J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., and Frederic Mercur, Bethlehem, Penna.
Missouri Valley, men's singles.....Charles Davis
Missouri Valley, men's doubles.....Charles Davis and Jerry Sass
North and South men's singles.....Clifford S. Sutter New Orleans
North and South men's doubles.....Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles
North and South women's singles.....Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia
North and South mixed doubles.....Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia
Intercollegiate singles.....Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles
Intercollegiate doubles.....Joseph L. Coughlin and Sam Lee, Stanford University
Southern Conference, team.....North Carolina
Southern Conference, singles.....Wilmer M. Hines, North Carolina
Southern Conference, doubles.....Wilmer M. Hines and Lenoir C. Wright, North Carolina
Women's intercollegiate singles.....Mary E. Cutter, Jackson
Women's intercollegiate doubles.....Mary E. Cutter, Jackson, and Emily A. Lincoln, Smith.
Eastern intercollegiate.....Albert Horton 3d, Williams
Eastern intercollegiate, doubles.....Albert Horton 3d and Robert Kelleher, Williams
Eastern intercollegiate, team.....Williams College
Eastern interscholastic.....Richard Hebard, Hill School
Eastern interscholastic, team.....Choate School
Eastern grass, men's singles.....Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., New York
Eastern grass, men's doubles.....H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Eastern grass, women's singles.....Dorothy Round Dudley, Eng.
Eastern grass, women's doubles.....Elizabeth M. Ryan and Freda James, England
Big Six Conference, singles.....Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas
Big Six Conference, doubles.....Wilbur F. Coen Jr. and Arthur W. Voss, Kansas
Missouri Valley Conference, singles.....Raymond Wiese, Washington
Missouri Valley Conference, doubles.....Gene B. Demmary and Vincent C. Meunier, Butler
Pacific Coast Conference (southern).....California-Stanford
Pacific Coast, men's singles.....Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Pacific Coast, men's doubles.....Gerald Stratford and Philip F. Neer
Pacific Coast, women's singles.....Alice I. Marble, San Francisco
Pacific Coast, women's doubles.....Dorothy E. Round and Mary F. Healy, England
Pacific Coast, mixed doubles.....Elizabeth M. Ryan, England, and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Rocky Mountain Conference.....Utah
Southern, individual.....Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta
Southern, doubles.....Robert L. Bryan, Chattanooga, and John McDiarmid, Fort Worth
Southern, women's.....Beatrice Bryan, Memphis
Southern, women's doubles.....Beatrice Bryan, Memphis, and Elise Coxe, Asheville
Western Conference.....Chicago-Minnesota
Western Conference, singles.....Charles W. Britzius, Minnesota
Western Conference, doubles.....Max Davidson and T. D. Weiss, Chicago
N. E. intercollegiate singles.....Robert G. Husted, Dartmouth
N. E. intercollegiate doubles.....Albert Horton 3d, and Robert J. Kelleher, Williams
Southwest Conference, team.....Texas
Southwest Conference, singles.....Martyn Buxby, Texas
Southwest Conference, doubles.....K. F. Kamrath and Sterling B. Williams, Texas
All-South.....George M. Lott Jr., Chicago

Lawn Tennis (Continued)

All-South doubles.....R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J.

Ping Pong

National singles.....James M. Jacobson, New York
National doubles.....Edwin Lewis and Paul Pearson, Chicago
National singles, women.....Jessie Purvis, Des Plaines, Ill.

Pony Polo

Open.....Aurora (S. W. Knox, J. P. Mills, E. T. Gerry, E. J. Boeseke Jr.)
Junior.....Aknusti (W. A. Harriman, J. P. Mills, E. T. Gerry, R. L. Gerry)
Open, indoor.....Optimists (M. G. Phipps, W. F. C. Guest, S. B. Iglehart)
Class A, indoor.....Optimists (M. G. Phipps, W. F. C. Guest, Harvey Shaffer)
Class B, indoor.....Chicago Lorbers
East vs. West.....West (E C. Pedley, E. J. Boeseke Jr., Cecil Smith, H. W. Williams, Aidan Roark)
Pacific coast open.....Austin Polo Club
Intercollegiate, outdoor.....Princeton (J. L. Kemmerer, R. C. Firestone, W. H. Sullivan, M. S. Kemmerer)
Intercollegiate, indoor.....Harvard (W. C. McGuckin, T. J. Davis Jr., F. S. Nicholas)
Western Conference, indoor.....Chicago
Interscholastic, indoor.....Culver Military Academy

Powerboat

Gold Cup.. George C. Reis, Lake George
President's Cup.....Texas
Albany-New York outboards.....William Feldhusen, Stapleton, S. I.
Eastern intercollegiate, outboards, team.....Rutgers
Eastern interscholastic.....Andrew Gantner, Chicago
Townsend Medal.....Lewis G. Carlisle, East Islip, L. I.
E. H. R. Green Trophy.....Walter Everett, Tulsa, Okla.

Racquets

Singles.....Clarence C. Pell, New York
Doubles.....W. Palmer Dixon and Herbert N. Rawlins Jr., New York
Gold Racquet.Clarence C. Pell, New York

Rifle Shooting

National small bore.....T. P. Samsoe, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Wimbledon match.....W. R. Walsh, Union City, N. J.
Intercollegiate, indoor.....Malcolm G. Townsley, Cincinnati
Intercollegiate, indoor, team...Minnesota
Intercollegiate, women's.....Harriet E. Woodward, University of Washington
Intercollegiate, women's team.....University of Washington
Western Conference.....Minnesota
Middle Atlantic.....U. S. Naval Academy
Missouri Valley.....Missouri
Alleghany.....West Virginia
Eastern.....U. S. Military Academy

Roque

National.F. B. Krause, Long Beach, Calif.

Rowing

Intercollegiate.....not held
Pacific Coast Conference.....Washington
Harvard-Yale.....Harvard
National intercollegiate sprint regatta.....Washington
Amateur singles.....W. G. Miller, Penn A. C.
Association singles..A. B. Vogt, Penn A. C.
Quarter-mile singles.....A. E. Fitzpatrick, Penn A. C.
145-Pound singles.....T. S. Clark, Undine Barge Club
Senior doubles.....Penn A. C. (W. G. Miller and Emanuel McGreal)
Senior fours.....Penn A. C. (A. B. Vogt, A. E. Fitzpatrick, Emanuel McGreal, W. G. Miller)
Senior eights.....Penn A. C. (J. A. Bratten, Thomas Curran, J. R. Jordan, Hans Youngblood, Latimer Lawrence, Joseph Dougherty, D. F. Barrow, J. J. McNichol, John Mahaney)

Skating (Figure)

Men's.....Roger F. Turner, Skating Club of Boston
Men's junior.....William Swallender, Figure Skating Club, Minneapolis, Minn.
Men's novice.....Wilfred MacDonald, Winter Sports Club of New York
Women's.....Maribel Y. Vinson, Skating Club of Boston
Women's junior.....Estelle Weigel, Buffalo Skating Club
Women's novice.....Polly Blodgett, Skating Club of Boston
Pair skating.....George E. B. Hill and Maribel Y. Vinson, Skating Club of Boston
Pair skating, junior.....Eva Schwerdt and W. H. Brun Jr., Winter Sports Club of New York
Waltz.....Ilse Twaresh and F. H. Fleischman, Winter Sports Club of New York
Dance.....Susanne Davis and Frederick Goodridge, Skating Club of Boston

Skating (Speed)

Amateur.....Melvin B. Johnson, Detroit
Women's.....Catherine (Kit) Klein, Buffalo
Intermediate.....Leo Kruesinger, Chicago
Boys.....Kenneth Kesselberg, Chicago
Middle Atlantic.Alex Hurd, Hamilton, Ont.
Middle Atlantic, women's.....Catherine (Kit) Klein, Buffalo

Skiing

National class A amateur jumping.....Roy Mikkelsen, Auburn Ski Club of California
National class B amateur jumping.....Olav Aassen, Norway Ski Club
National Class C Jumping.....John Oliver, Minneapolis Ski Club
Down hill.....Henry S. Woods, Dartmouth College
National amateur cross-country.....Magnus Satre, Salisbury, Conn.
National 30-kilometer ski race.....Magnus Satre, Salisbury, Conn

Soccer Football

National.....Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis
National amateur.....German-American Club, Philadelphia
Intercollegiate.....Princeton
Middle Atlantic States Intercollegiate.....

Millicent Hirsh Is 1934 Indoor Tennis Champion

Captures Both Singles and Doubles Crowns in U. S. Girls' Tournament

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 30 — Mildred Millicent Hirsh of New York is the new girls' indoor tennis champion for 1934. She won this title this morning at the Longwood Covered Courts from Virginia E. Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio, with the loss of only one game, 6—1, 6—0. New York will also get the 1935 tournament as Mrs. George W. Wightman, in her official capacity, does not plan to apply for the next event.

In today's 30-minute final Miss Hirsh would not let the Dayton girl get going, although the match was closer than the score indicates. The New Yorker took the first three games of the first set with the loss of only two points before Miss Hollinger, serving, showed definite signs of being dangerous. The Ohio girl won the fourth game after deuce had been called once, but Miss Hirsh, ever alert and playing brilliantly, won the next three games for the first set. Miss Hirsh won all but one of the six games in the second by safe margins, the fifth going to deuce three times. The deciding game was won at love. The point score:

First Set									
Miss Hirsh	4	4	4	3	4	8	4	—31	—6
Miss Hollinger	1	1	0	5	1	6	1	—15	—1
Second Set									
Miss Hirsh	4	4	4	4	7	4	—27	—6	
Miss Hollinger	2	1	2	0	5	0	—10	—0	

Miss Hirsh and Helen L. Grawn of Grosse Pointe, Mich., the unsuccessful defender of the singles title, captured the doubles championship here Friday afternoon, when they defeated Sylvia Hatch of Winchester, Mass., and Louise Harding of Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 6—1. Earlier in the afternoon the Misses Hatch and Harding won their semifinal-round match from Miss Hollinger and Lois Kempe of New York, 6—0, 6—4. The 1933 doubles champions were Louise Harding and Marian Wood. The summary:

United States Girls' Indoor Tennis Championships

Singles—Final Round

M. Millicent Hirsh, New York, defeated Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, 6—1, 6—0.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, Mass., and Louise Harding, Brookline, Mass., defeated Virginia E. Hollinger, Dayton, Ohio, and Lois Kempe, New York, 6—0, 6—4.

Final Round

M. Millicent Hirsh, New York, and Helen L. Grawn, Grosse Pointe, Mich., defeated Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, Mass., and Louise Harding, Brookline, Mass., 6—4, 6—1.

Bill Tilden Defeats Frank Hunter Easily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30 — William T. Tilden 2d of New York took the measure of Francis T. Hunter, 6—0, 6—3 6—2 yesterday in the first match of the round-robin series to decide the United States professional indoor tennis champion. Four survivors of elimination play are competing in the round robin at the Penn Athletic Club.

Vincent Richards, the defending champion, turned back Bruce P. Barnes of Austin, Texas, 8—6, 6—4, 8—6 in an hour and a half.

Tilden paired with Charles M. Wood Jr. of New York, lost a doubles exhibition to Richards and Barnes, 6—4, 6—3.

Emmett J. Pare, Chicago, and Wood teamed to triumph in one of a series of round-robin championship doubles. They won in straight sets from Teddy Rericha, New York, and George J. Jennings, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. This was the second consecutive defeat for Rericha and Jennings and virtually eliminated them from championship consideration.

The competition was turned into a round-robin once the semifinal round was reached. A team winning matches will land the championship, but should a tie in victories develop, sets and games will be used to determine the title winner.

A similar method is being employed to determine the singles champion. Richards, Tilden, Hunter and Barnes are the semifinalists.

James E. Sullivan Memorial Medal Is Won by Cunningham

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Glenn V. Cunningham, fleet middle distance runner of the University of Kansas, last night was adjudged the winner of the James E. Sullivan Memorial Medal for 1933.

Cunningham won out by the margin of a single vote over W. R. "Bill" Bonthron, Princeton track star, in the closest race in the history of the award, given annually to the amateur athlete who by his example and influence has done most during the year to advance the cause of sportsmanship.

Six hundred outstanding leaders in the world of sport, representing all sections of the country, comprised the tribunal for the award and gave Cunningham a total of 611 votes against 610 for Bonthron who forced Jack E. Lovelock of New Zealand to a new one-mile record in a sensational race at Princeton last summer.

Cunningham, one of the greatest runners developed in this country in recent times, is the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States 800 and 1500-meter champion and National Collegiate A. A. mile champion and record-holder. Bonthron set up a new American record for the mile, 4m. 8.7s. on July 15, when he finished a close second to Lovelock who was clocked in 4m. 7.6s.

In third place, far behind the leaders, was Alfred Jochim of New York, famous gymnast. He received 294 votes against 291 for Patrick J. McDonald, veteran weight thrower also of New York.

Trailing these were Clarence H. De Mar, famous marathoner, 277; Ralph H. Metcalfe of Marquette, United States sprint champion, 206; Lenore Kight of Homestead, Penna., freestyle swimming star, 191; Glen Hardin, Louisiana State hurdler, 127; Keith S. Brown, Yale pole-vaulter, 69, and Johnny Morriss, Southwestern Louisiana A. C., hurdler.

Cunningham is the second Kansas athlete in as many years to receive the award. James A. Bausch, former University of Kansas football player and winner of the Olympic decathlon title at Los Angeles, captured the prize in 1932.

Other winners were Barney E. Berlinger of the University of Pennsylvania in 1931 and Bobby Jones in 1930.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	7	6	4	45	34	20
Syracuse	9	2	7	49	37	20
Detroit	7	2	8	31	43	16
Cleveland	7	1	7	40	41	15
Windsor	7	1	8	33	36	15
London	6	2	9	29	36	14

Result Dec. 29

London 4, Syracuse 0.

London Beats Syracuse

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 30—London Tecumsehs continued their march along the come-back trail in the International Hockey League here last night when they defeated Syracuse Stars, 4 to 0. The victory placed London within one point of Cleveland and Windsor. Leroy Goldsworthy scored three goals for London. Eddie Ouellete got the other.

Alekhine in First Place

HASTINGS, Eng., Dec. 30 (AP)—Defeating Thursday's leader, A. Lilienthal of Paris, Dr. Alexander Alekhine, world champion, wrested first place from his opponent in the premier tournament at the annual Christmas chess congress yesterday. Dr. Alekhine adopted the English opening, but did not gain any advantage until near the end. Lilienthal resigned after 56 moves. The champion's total is 2½ out of 3. Salo Flohr of Czechoslovakia, by winning yesterday from Milner Barry of London and also by scoring his adjourned game with Alexander of Winchester, tied with Dr. Alekhine for the lead. E. Eliskases of Vienna and Lilienthal are tied for third place.

Amusements

BROOKLINE, MASS.

COOLIDGE CORNER THEATRE
HARVARD Next BEACON
"Only Yesterday"
"Saturday's Millions"
OPENS Today DEC. 30

BOSTON

—JORDAN HALL—
Peoples Symphony Orchestra
FABIEN SEVITZKY
Conductor
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 7th
Handel—Hill—Cesana—Franck
Reserved Seats 50c, 75c, $1—(no tax)

The Women's City Club of Boston presents
SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
"CAN EUROPE AVOID WAR?"
Steinert Hall, Fri., Jan. 5, 8:00 P. M.
Seats at Steinert Hall, 75c

SHUBERT POP. MAT. TODAY
NOEL COWARD'S
GLORIOUS MUSICAL ROMANCE
"BITTER SWEET"
Evs. 50c to $2.50—Wed.-Sat. Mts. 50c to $1.50
Holiday Mats. New Year's Day 50c to $2
Midnight Show New Year's Eve. 50c to $3

SYMPHONY HALL
Sunday, Jan. 7, at 3:30
Pension Fund
CONCERT
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, Conductor
Soloist—JASCHA HEIFETZ—Violin

REPERTORY THEATRE
HUNTINGTON AVE.
WEEK ONLY Opening Jan. 1, MAT.
Mats. Every Day at 2:15; Eve. (Except Sat.) at 8:30
Extra Performance Sat. A. M. at 11
AARON RICHMOND (in association with S. Hurok) announces return of
The PICCOLI
A CONTINENTAL VARIETY SHOW!
LAST SEASONS GREATEST THEATRICAL NOVELTY
NEW REVUE! OPERA! CIRCUS! BALLET! ORCHESTRA! SONG! SATIRE!
CAST OF 800
SEATS $1.65-1.10 85c-55c NOW

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEO. M. COHAN
GUILD THEA., 52 St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20
MATS. MON., THURS. AND SAT., 2:20
Extra Mat. New Year's Day

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MOLIERE'S COMEDY WITH MUSIC
The School for Husbands
With OSGOOD PERKINS and JUNE WALKER
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40th STREET
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 2:40
Extra Mats. Mon. and Wed.

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20
Mats. Mon., Thurs., and Sat., 2:20
Extra Mat. New Year's Day

BOSTON

Quebec Beavers vs. Boston Cubs On Garden Rink

McInenly Makes His First Appearance in Local Uniform

Boston fans will have their first view of Bert McInenly in a local uniform tonight when the Bruin Cubs battle with the first-place Quebec Beavers. Since the locals now trail the Beavers by only three points it is important that they score a triumph.

Both the Quebec Beavers and Cubs are good "home rink" teams. Boston has won all six of its Garden games and Quebec has won seven and tied one at home. Since last appearing here both clubs have changed their lineups considerably.

The visitors probably will not be able to use Vernon Ayres, their new defenseman secured from Maroons, because of a mishap the first day he put on a Beaver uniform. They will have Archie Wilcox and Paul Runge, both well known to local fans when they were skating in Montreal and Philadelphia uniforms.

Leo Quenneville, Benny Ward and Jack Toupin comprise one Quebec line, with Jules Dube and Runge to spare Quenneville. Herb Wilson and Jerry Lowrey are other centers and Lloyd McIntyre and Earl Campbell patrol right wing with Toupin. The defense has Archie Wilcox and Larry Molyneaux to start, with Mickey Blake for relief. Norman Smith, ex-Maroon goalie, backs up the team.

The Cubs will be backed up by Capt. Percy Jackson in goal. Joe Jerwa and Pinkie Davie will start at defense with Andy Mulligan and Bert McInenly ready to spare. A starting Cub line finds Sheldon Buckles at right wing, Peggy O'Neil at center and Happy Harnott at left. The next line in the same order shows Tommy Filmore, Frank Jerwa and "Obs" Heximer, with Cunningham, Weir and Halliday comprising a third line. Manager Joe Gilmore will not name his starting lineup until game time.

Quebec sailed to the top of the Can-Am standing on the crest of victories gathered through a long home stay recently ended. If beef and brawn will anchor the Beavers there, they are sitting comfortably now that Archie Wilcox, 190-pound defenseman, has been joined by Vernon Ayres, 225-pounder.

Many of the Bruin players are taking advantage of the break in schedule to visit their homes over the week-end. Manager Art Ross is not expected back from Montreal before Monday night or Tuesday.

Rumors are flying around the Garden about the Bruins and a "sensational trade" but they took a temporary if not a permanent setback last night. Art Ross continues to keep a sharp eye out, however, and changes may be made yet. When two managers both want what the other fellow plans to keep, a trade is impossible.

A visit to the Boston Garden yesterday found schoolboy hockey teams practicing. Assistance from sport buildings like that will help to build up hockey and hockey players. Boys on this side of the border will equal Canadian boys in hockey if they are given the same opportunity to practice that the Canadians enjoy.

Canadian Premier Eulogizes Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Teachers have a greater opportunity to influence permanently the civilization of the country than members of any other professions, declared Mr. R. B. Bennett, Canadian Prime Minister, in a recent address before the Toronto Women Teachers' Association. In stressing the great responsibility resting on the teachers, Mr. Bennett expressed the belief that the school exercises a more potent influence on the child than the home in the present age.

The teaching profession has become more complicated by the introduction of so many different viewpoints, he continued, the provincial, the Dominion, the British Empire view, and finally, a world citizenship viewpoint made possible by rapid communication.

Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (AP)—J. B. Levison, president of Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, announces the company was making "an allowance" of one month's salary for all employees who have been with the company for one year, with a proportionate bonus for those working for the Fireman's group less than a year.

Restaurants

BOSTON

ALADDIN CANDY SHOP
211 MASS. AVE., Next Loew's State
A delightful place to bring your friends for lunch or refreshments

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 25c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

Brittany Coffee Shop
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner
Sunday Night French Supper
No intoxicants sold.
222 NEWBURY STREET
Operated to benefit the Household Nursing Association.

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

SARASOTA, FLA.

SEA FOODS FROM LOCAL WATERS
MARTIN'S
RESTAURANT AND COFFEE SHOP
At Five Points
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Hunt Is Victor Over G. H. Ball In Fifth Round

Parker Wins Easily From Madden to Enter U. S. Tennis Semifinal

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Gilbert Agnew Hunt of Washington, D. C., and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, furnished the sensation yesterday in the United States junior championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory. Playing a game strongly reminiscent of Vincent Richards, a former star at the same armory, he volleyed and served his way to an easy victory over George H. Ball of Northwestern University, seeded fourth in the draw, 6—1, 6—2. Then, in combination with Sumner Rodman of Harvard, he won his way over a strong player from Cornell, William J. Simpson, and A. L. Jarvis, 7—5, 6—3, to the semifinals in the doubles.

Frank A. Parker, the outstanding favorite for the singles, won easily from Robert Madden of the University of Pittsburgh, also at 6—1, 6—2, and figures to take the singles. The Ball brothers, George H. and Russell E., though both were defeated in singles, are still prominent in the doubles, and may be the finalists in that event.

In the boys' singles, the biggest upset of the week brought defeat to the leading seeded player, Lyman W. Crossman of Barnard School, at the hands of Melvin Lapman, a newcomer into the higher classes to the game this season, after a hard battle, 8—6, 3—6, 6—2.

The semifinals in all four events will be played today, with the finals on New Year's Day. The summary:

United States Junior and Boy Indoor Tennis Championships

Junior Singles—Fifth Round

Joseph L. Abrams, De Witt Clinton High defeated Lester Steifberg, New York University, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4.

Gilbert A. Hunt, Washington, D. C., defeated George H. Ball, Northwestern, 6—1, 6—2.

Frank A. Parker, Lawrenceville, defeated Robert Madden, University of Pittsburgh, 6—1, 6—2.

Jack Behr, Roxbury School, defeated Russell E. Ball, Northwestern, 4—6, 6—1, 6—3.

Junior Doubles—Fourth Round

Ball and Ball defeated Bernard Diamond and Joseph Merkle, 6—3, 6—3.

Frank Rericha and Abrams defeated J. W. Spalding 2d and Herbert Scoville, 6—3, 3—6, 9—7.

Parker and P. W. Osborne defeated Milton Gold and Jonas Senter, 6—0, 6—0.

Sumner Rodman and Hunt defeated William J. Simpson and A. L. Jarvis, 7—5, 6—3.

Boys Singles—Fourth Round

Henry H. Daniels Jr., Bryant High, defeated Peter Lauck 3d., Lawrenceville, 6—2, 6—4.

Robert A. Low, Choate, defeated John Totten, Paterson, N. J., 6—3, 6—4.

Melvin Lapman, Evander Childs High, defeated Lyman W. Crossman, Barnard, 8—6, 3—6, 6—2.

Isador Bellis, Philadelphia, defeated Charles Mattman, Trinity, 6—3, 6—8.

Tall Players Are Lacking on The Michigan Quintet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 30—"Michigan's basketball team lacks the height and basket shooting ability to make it a prominent contender for the Big Ten title this year," said Coach F. C. Cappon as he viewed the 1934 Wolverine prospects.

"Our preliminary games have shown that we lack a scoring punch and do not have enough tall boys to control the ball at center tip-offs and held balls," continued Coach Cappon.

Michigan's squad this year is composed largely of small players, none of whom have shown any exceptional ability at caging baskets. The team plays a good floor game and maintains a tight defense, but lacks an individual star to carry the scoring burden.

Coach Cappon has five lettermen returning and six members of last year's second team, in addition to some promising sophomores.

Capt. F. L. Petoskey '34 and R. D. Oliver '35, both lettermen, are expected to get the first call at the guard positions. Neither is exceptionally fast but both are rugged and good competitors.

F. J. Allen '34 has been picked for center, although he is not tall as centers go. The forwards probably will include a sophomore, G. B. Ford '36 and A. H. Plummer '35. Plummer has been the most consistent point-getter in preliminary games.

The reserve talent is plentiful, but appears to lack aggressiveness. J. M. Regeczi '35 of football fame; Emanuel Fishman '35, making his first bid for a place after being ineligible as a sophomore, and George Rudness '36 appear to be the reserve forwards. J. J. Jablonsky '36 will understudy Allen at center and probably is the brightest prospect among the sophomores.

Reserve guards include C. P. Tamagno '36; E. S. Tessmer '34, lettermen of two years ago, and W. F. Borgmann '35.

Still further in the background with remote possibilities of getting into games this year are D. R. Black '35, W. A. Nelson '36, R. S. Joslin '36, H. B. Levine '36 and M. S. Malashevich '36, forwards; Dana P. Seeley '35 and D. K. Lewis '35, centers; and W. W. Renner '35 and Robert Kositchek '35, guards. The schedule:

Jan. 3—Michigan State Normal here; 6—Indiana University away; 8—University of Chicago here; 13—University of Wisconsin away; 15—Northwestern University away; 20—University of Chicago away; 26—Ohio State University here.

Feb. 10—Michigan State College away; 12—Purdue University here; 17—Ohio State University away; 19—University of Wisconsin here; 24—Purdue University away; 26—Northwestern University here.

March 5—Indiana University here.

Wool Business Quiet

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Wool goods business was restricted last week by the usual year-end influences, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange. Buyers were occupied in taking inventory and had little time to shape piece goods orders. However, firms whose fiscal year ended on Nov. 30 placed fair-sized duplicate orders with mills.

U. S. Air Squadron Plans Honolulu Hop

By the Associated Press

San Diego, Dec. 29

APPROVAL for the greatest squadron non-stop flight of naval airplanes ever undertaken—from San Francisco to Honolulu—was received yesterday by Lieut.-Commander Knefler McGinnis.

Six two-motored flying boats will make the 2100-mile hop over the Pacific Ocean. The planes recently were flown from Norfolk, Va., to the Panama Canal, and thence up the west coast to San Diego.

It is expected that the squadron will leave here in the second week of January and take off from San Francisco on or about Jan. 12.

South Carolina Plans To Reclaim Eroded Soil Areas in State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — South Carolina's movement to reclaim much valuable land made useless by the ravages of soil erosion swung into its initial stage with the formation of a technical staff of experts, headed by Dr. T. S. Buie, which will direct experimental activities on the great 120,000-acre Tyger River drainage basin project in Spartanburg and Greenville Counties. The results of this work will determine the feasibility of continuing the program on a wider and more intensified scale in other similarly affected sections of the State.

Headquarters for the undertaking have been established in the Federal Building at Spartanburg and, in addition to Dr. Buie, who is regional director, and his staff a regional advisory council composed of Dr. H. W. Barre and Dr. W. W. Long of Clemson College, Dean N. P. Stuckey of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, Dr. Clarence Poe, editor of the Progressive Farmer, has been named to assist in the work.

The project will embrace an area of approximately 30 miles in length and from three to six miles in width, extending from a point near Tigerville in northeast Greenville County to a point near Woodruff in the southern part of Spartanburg County.

"The plan of action," Dr. Buie says, "will embrace those proven ideas that our agricultural leaders and the several government agencies have been urging in their separate ways for years. The advantage in this plan is that it will offer a well-rounded and balanced program resting upon the fundamental factor of soil erosion control.

"The coöperation of the South Carolina experiment station and the Clemson College extension service is pledged. The assistance and support of these agencies will aid much in the opportunity for success of the undertaking."

North Carolina 'Rock' Has Big Value as Aid In Making Porcelain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—North Carolina's advancement in the production of ceramic materials during the last decade has been steady and successful, it was pointed out here by Prof. A. F. Greaves-Walker, head of the ceramics engineering department of the State College.

For several years this State has ranked first in the production of processed feldspar, he said, the output now exceeding that of all other states combined. For an even longer period it has been the leading producer of primary kaolin. These two minerals are the principal constituents of all high grade porcelains and other white wares, while feldspar, also constitutent of all ceramic glazes, is used in most window and bottle glass batches.

A few years ago development began on the cyanite deposits which now bid fair to become a source of considerable wealth to North Carolinians, as cyanite already has proved to be a valuable ingredient in refractories and electrical porcelains. The first unit of a processing plant now is in operation near Burnsville.

Continuing a plan of research workers at the State College have been investigating deposits of rock in the Spruce Pine section of North Carolina which is similar to rock found in England and known to the ceramics industry throughout the world as "Cornwall stone." This "Cornwall stone," Professor Greaves-Walker pointed out, is a ceramic flux used extensively in England and throughout Europe in the manufacture of fine porcelains. It was not realized until recently that this material was available in the mountains of North Carolina, and the discovery is expected to result in the development of a new and extremely profitable industry in this state. Chemical analyses show a marked similarity between the North Carolina and the English stone.

Detroiter Stresses Need of Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The automotive transport industry should increase its newspaper advertising appropriations and bring its case before the public, said Mr. F. C. Allman of Detroit, in an address at the eighth annual dinner of the Automotive Transport Association here.

Coördination of the rail and trucking services is the desired end in the interest of the country, declared Mr. L. G. Fabian, president of the association.

No increase in taxes on heavier trucks is contemplated this coming year by the Government, said Mr. L. Macaulay, minister of highways of Ontario. Increased expenditures had been made necessary to build the heavy bridges and improve the roads for the use of heavy trucks, but this work has been accomplished.

NRA Has an Even Chance to Survive According to Rule

Law Experts Say Its Fate Rests Largely on Its Temporary Aspect

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—The national recovery legislation has more than a 50-50 chance of surviving attacks on its constitutionality as long as it is interpreted as a temporary measure, but as a permanent matter the odds would be against it.

This was the consensus of legal experts who discussed the constitutionality of the New Deal at a round table of the Association of American Law Schools here yesterday, as summed up by Dean Eugene A. Gilmore of the State University of Iowa college of law, chairman.

Although they found a number of legal flaws in the new-deal legislation, as viewed from the strictest constitutional interpretation, many of the experts were inclined to the opinion that these could be surmounted for a sufficient length of time to achieve the purpose of the recovery program.

Shrewdest of Acts

One of the most significant views was that expressed by Judge Andrew A. Bruce, professor of law at Northwestern University and head of the NRA Compliance Board of Chicago, whose original skepticism of the possibilities of the New Deal has now turned into enthusiastic approval of its accomplishments, in spite of his doubt as to its legal soundness.

Judge Bruce said it has hinted that the Government has not been anxious to bring the recovery legislation to a Supreme Court test, and that in his opinion it was a good thing this has not yet come about. However, he added, the Recovery Act is "one of the shrewdest acts ever drawn in America and it avoids, if the court wants to avoid them, almost all of the constitutional difficulties."

That the fate of the legislation depends on the attitude with which the court looks at the legislation was pointed out by Dean Gilmore, who said that, by looking at it purely as emergency legislation, the court could uphold the New Deal without stultifying itself, by the mere method of redefining its own views on certain points of law.

A Master Pragmatist

Prof. Forrest Revere Black of the University of Kentucky said that if the New Deal survives and is successful, the President will go down in history as "a master pragmatist." He seems to have pushed the program, Professor Black said, with the attitude that if it works it will be an accomplished fact before the Supreme Court has an opportunity to pass on its constitutionality, and if it doesn't it won't be much harder to bear the additional condemnation of the gentlemen of the Supreme Court.

"If the New Deal is upheld," he said, "novel and revolutionary interpretations must be given to the commerce and due-process clauses, and to the doctrine of private business affected with a public interest."

As a delegation of legislative power to the President, it is not unconstitutional, he said, but it probably is unconstitutional because, "Congress has attempted to legislate with reference to a subject matter that is outside the scope of its constitutional powers."

Crime Campaign Seeks General in Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

Roosevelt would specifically recommend the code to the attention of the 48 state legislatures.

Lends Moral Support

Kidnaping is simply the most spectacular of present-day American crimes, and it is accompanied by a relatively far more serious mass of lawlessness in a variety of other directions. To fight this high crime rate requires the same kind of moral influence from the White House that has been given already in the matter of kidnaping. It can only be reiterated here that this kind of leadership is confidently expected by some of those who are closest in Mr. Roosevelt's councils.

Since the days of Taft, President after President has given a strong lead to the crusade, and Mr. Roosevelt's immediate predecessor established the great Wickersham Commission, that set forth the most comprehensive picture of the crime situation ever attempted.

These facts are commonly pointed out in discussing Mr. Roosevelt's own relationship to the problem, and, when viewed in the light of his past record on the subject, are felt to point all one way—when the pressure of economic development lets up, and perhaps before, a strong drive against crime and its allies is expected from the White House.

Beginning of W. C. T. U. Celebrated in Ohio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSBORO, Ohio, Dec. 30—On Dec. 24, 1873, a militant group of 70 women marched from the Hillsboro Presbyterian Church in a "crusade" against liquor, forming the nucleus from which has grown the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Last week this initial crusade was commemorated in appropriate exercises at the same church.

You're coming to AMOCO-GAS
AMERICAN OIL CO.
THE ORIGINAL SPECIAL MOTOR FUEL
American Oil Co., Executive Offices, Baltimore, Maryland

Bread Was Stale but Proved Staff of New Life for Needy

Six of Yesterday's Loaves on a Store Counter Gave Jobless Keene, N. H., Man an Idea That Worked Out in the Best Possible Way

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H., Dec. 13 — Francis Callahan of this town had been out of work for a year when he saw six loaves of day-old bread in an open carton in a grocery store, which gave Francis an idea and launched him into the busiest winter he had ever had.

Francis, though out of work, was not suffering. His father was drawing a salary, and Francis lived at home. But, going the rounds of job-seeking he knew that hundreds of his fellow townsmen were feeling the pinch. The six loaves of yestrday's bread gave him an idea. He left the shop with bread, a donation from the grocer, and the beginning of a practical campaign to do all that one individual could do to help the other fellow.

That happened a year ago. Within a few weeks of his start Francis had his hands full. Then he had more than his hands full and had to call for help. Gerald McCarthy volunteered, and the two boys pushed on in their campaign against want.

Many Eager to Help

Of course the county was doing its best to care for those who applied for aid. But Francis knew there was real suffering in families where pride kept them from asking for charity. These were the families that Francis wanted to help. So the family car was kept on the move, going into the back roads around Keene, hunting up the needy ones. And when the car wasn't in use Francis was digging out new sources of supply. He found that, just as there was great need on the one hand, there was a great willingness on the part of others to give of what they had.

The owner of a store standing vacant gave it to the young men to use as a central depot. Bread dealers gave them their bread taken back from the stores when the fresh supply was delivered, a milk dealer gave them his daily surplus, a merchant gave them canned goods.

The circle widened. Farmers outside town heard of their work and called them by telephone to come and get potatoes and vegetables by the bushel. A deer was killed after the season closed. The venison was seized—and afterward turned over to Francis to make a lot of Sunday dinners.

Good News Spreads

The whole town soon knew about Francis and his work. When he obtained the use of the town hall and advertised a dance at which the admission would be foodstuffs the biggest crowd the town hall had ever seen turned up. Two orchestras gave their services. The spirit in which these services were donated was shown when the players asked to be allowed to play for another half-hour longer than the advertised time.

That first dance, Francis declared, taught him a lot about the kind of people who need help and their willingness to give of what they already had. The day before the dance a girl came to the central depot. She had heard that there were some women's dresses available. She got what she wanted and departed. That night she turned up at the dance, wearing the dress, and bringing her offering of food.

Francis says he has learned one great thing—for every need, there is somewhere a supply, and for every thing somewhere a need. The job that kept him busy was to find the people who needed the things he had on hand, and get other things to meet definite needs.

Baby Needs an Airing

There was the young father who couldn't afford a needed baby carriage. Hesitantly he approached Mr. Callahan. Francis went after a baby carriage. He sent out an appeal, and got 15 of them. With 14 on his hands he looked around and found many other families in the same need that had prompted the young father to appeal to him.

In the central depot the two boys handled almost everything that a family needs, food, shoes, clothing, furniture. Toward the end of the winter there were four of them handling the affairs of their independent welfare organization. The family car still did its part, although near-by filling station proprietors were giving donations of gasoline to help the work along.

Now Francis has a job. Next week he goes to work. But already he is making his plans for this winter's relief work. Gerald McCarty, who also has a job now, is going to continue to help him. They are going to carry on their welfare work in the evenings.

Self-sacrificing and noble? Francis doesn't see it that way. He had so much fun last winter, he declares emphatically, that he wouldn't give up the chance of repeating the fun for any consideration. The need is still there although not so acute as last year. And the supply is available. He gets many calls these days from people who have donations to make. All that is necessary is a go-between. And, although he already has a job, Francis wants that one too.

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January Sale
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Now is the time to sell your old watches, dental gold, jewelry, etc., at the highest market price ever paid. Mail or us, insured postage. Check sent at once, articles held 5 days to insure approval. Send for folder.
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Modern Apartment Hotel
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An ideally located, quiet, refined and homelike dining room. Short walk from down town. Handy to all East-Siders. Ample parking space.
Daily Luncheon 12 to 2, 50c and 65c
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No beer or other intoxicating drinks sold.
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Now In Progress
The Outstanding White Sale of the Year
Linens, Wash Goods, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Cotton Goods, Towels, Bedspreads, Blankets and Comfortables.
At Much Less Than Our Regular Prices
because of tremendous purchases made months ago.
SALE ON STREET FLOOR
The Outlet Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Radical Changes Of Design Shown In New Chrysler

Acme in Streamlining and Ease and Comfort in Riding Qualities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 30—Details of the Chrysler automobile for 1934, said to be costing the maker more than $5,000,000 to produce and place on the market, were explained here this week. At a preview Mr. Walter P. Chrysler described the car as the most perfectly streamlined yet introduced.

Mr. Chrysler was asked if he were not taking a long chance is designing a car that wipes out the horse and buggy tradition with one sweep. Suppose the public hesitated to accept such a radical departure? The quick answer was that the motorcar buyer, always alert to progressive ideas, is never undecided concerning anything that is aerodynamically correct, mathematically beautiful, even though he may not know an automobile by those terms.

Mr. Chrysler said that nothing like these new cars has previously existed, either in appearance or performance. Weight has been redistributed to elliminate the pitching ride of a conventional car. The body, a solid unit of truss-type construction, has been widened so three passengers may be accommodated comfortably in both front and rear seats.

The radiator grille is a smothly rounded curve which flows into the windshield line and to the roof which slopes backward and down to a gracefully molded rear line which tends to eliminate the vacuum. Large windows increase vision. The greater width of the body makes possible a windshield that is like a bay window. The rear window is more than a peek hole. From either front or rear seat one may, without straining his neck, get an almost complete panoramic view.

The new Airflow Chryslers have a ventilating system in which the entire window may be lowered, including the ventilating section. Individual ventilating windshields are operated by cranks located on the instrument board. The new models have both automatic clutch and free wheeling. There is also an over-drive transmission, which automatically comes into play when the speed of the car reaches 45 miles. The transmission then shifts to the over-drive when the accelerator is released, cutting down the motor speed about 30 per cent. This makes possible higher top speeds with less engine effort.

The eights are produced in four body types, six-passenger, four-door sedan, brougham, town sedan and five-passenger coupe. The Imperial is made in three types, six-passenger sedan, town sedan and five-passenger coupe.

Royal Baby of Japan Named

TOKYO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Japan's beloved little Crown Prince received a name yesterday. In a ceremony which lasted two hours his father announced his full name as Akihito Tsugu No Myia, which means "Prince of the August Succession and Enlightened Benevolence." If the infant in time succeeds Emperor Hirohito he will be known as Akihito. The name day was a holiday throughout the empire.

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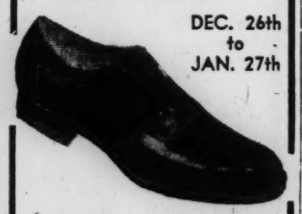

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NEW YORK CITY

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Metropolitan Opera	News; Next Door	The Lady popular	Five o'clock revue; his orchestra
5:15	Monitor Views News			Eddie Duchin and
5:30	NBC dance music	Neapolitan String Quartet recital	All-American Boy. Reis and Dunn	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie			Local dance music.
6:00	Hill billy music	Evening records; talks	Tattler; Studio reports	Meet the Artist
6:15	Irish Minstrels		The Motor Parade.	Mildred Bailey
6:30	Reports; sports	News; music	Merry-Go-Round	CBS dance music.
6:45	Gov. Wilson, Verm't.	Half Hour for	Happy Minstrel	Local dance music
7:00	World in Review	Men; J. C. Nugent	Dramatic program	Reports; news
7:15	Robin Hood, sketch	After Dinner Revue	Script Act	Tito Guisar
7:30	Eddy Duchin and his orchestra	Circus sketch	Elder Michaux and congregation.	Organ recital Local dance music
7:45		Boston Emergency		
8:00	Economics in the New Deal, talks	Campaign Air Parade program.	Isham Jones and his orchestra	Local dance music Getting the News.
8:15				
8:30	Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge	Events; forecasts. Air Magazine	George Jessel; soloists; orch.	American Asan. for Advancement
8:45				
9:00	Koussevitzky, conductor; Philip Hale, commentator; Paul Althouse, Elsa Alsen,	Oley Speaks and Gene Buck prgm Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists.	Philadelphia Orch. Stoopnagle-Budd Jacques Fisher's Orch.; soloist	of Science; talk, Harlow Shapley Band concert.; Indian legend
9:15				
9:30				
9:45				
10:00	Fred Patten, soloists. The Choristers	Saturday Night Dancing Party; Rolfe Orchestra; Camera Man talk. Reports; sports	Program from and to Byrd ship	Hughie Connor and his orchestra News Service Kaltenborn talk
10:15				
10:30	News flashes			
10:45				
11:00	WLS Barn Dance program from Chicago, with soloists and folk music	"One Man's Family," dramatic sk. Forecasts; news. Hollywood on Air.	Charles Hector and his orchestra Abe Lyman and his orchestra	Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra Sign off
11:15				
11:30				
11:45				

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Nimble Wits	Old South Church.	Mormon choir and	Symphonic Album.
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	Home Circle	organ	String orchestra
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chicago Round Table	Madison Ensemble	and soloists.
12:45	symphony orchestra;		CBS speaker.	Polish music
1:00	"Roxy"; soloists and	Morey Pearl and his orchestra	Religious period with speakers, soloists, and organist	Italian Melodies, local program Italian Serenaders, from New York
1:15	mixed chorus			
1:30	Youth Conference, Dr.	Dale Carnegie's facts program		
1:45	Daniel Poling			
2:00	Bar-X Days and Nights, sketch	Gene Arnold and the Commodores.	Helen Morgan and dance orchestra	Italian Melodies; accordion; solos
2:15				
2:30	Piano recital and	Elizabeth Lennox	Abe Lyman's Or.	Organ recital and
2:45	guest soloists	Gems of Melody	soloists; trio	soloist
3:00	International Tidbits.	Wayne King and his orchestra	Studio pianist	New York Philharmonic Orchestra.
3:15	Irene Rich, talk		Dance music	
3:30	Jan Garber and his orchestra	Popular vocal	Organ recital	Hans Lange, conductor: Poldi
3:45		Salute period	Tenor soloist	
4:00	Jules Lande; orch.	Submarine G 10.	The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, address from Detroit, Mich.	Mildner, pianist; Margaret Olsen, soprano; program commentator
4:15	Charterson Concerteers, recital	Vee and Johnnie. Sentinels; chorus; soloist; orchestra.		
4:30				
4:45	Talk, Dean Archer			
5:00	Dr. Harry Emerson	Dream Drama	Geissler's concert	Roses and Drums.
5:15	Fosdick; music	Science sketch	ensemble	Civil War Drama
5:30	Grand Hotel, dramatic sketch	Talking Picture Time, sketch	Hawaiian Echoes. Reports; news	Sanderson and Crumit; orch.
5:45				
6:00	José Iturbi, pianist; concert orchestra.	Religious period from New York; speaker; soloists; chorus	Twilight Reveries. Local dance music New Year's talk; quartet; organ	Studio recital. Getting the News. "Smiling Ed" Big Ben chime
6:15				
6:30	Eugene Ormandy, guest conductor			
6:45				
7:00	Ted Weems and his orchestra	Spitalny's Orchestra; soloists.	Ethel Waters and Penny Orchestra.	Evening Service of Tremont Temple Baptist Church; sermon.
7:15				
7:30	Joe Penner and	Garden talk and	Popular vocal	
7:45	Nelson Orchestra	news flashes	Rin Tin Tin	
8:00	"Rackets of Ages," dramatic sketch, with John B. Kennedy, editor, author.	Ruby Newman and orchestra with Del Castillo and vocal sextet	Claire Majette; soloist; orchestra. Kaleidoscope of 1933; soloists;	Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher Local dance music Dramatic sketch
8:15				
8:30				
8:45				
9:00	George Cohan; Revelers; orchestra	Rakov Orchestra and soloists	quartets; sketch; dance orchestras; comedians; master of ceremonies	Beethoven Foundation; recital Reports; news
9:15				
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album of Familiar Music		
9:45	Studio reports			
10:00	Talk, Bill Williams.	Jack Benny and Black Orchestra	Phil Harris and his orchestra	Angelo Patri's Child Drama
10:15	Joe and Bateese			
10:30	NBC soloist	John B. Kennedy.	Russian program.	From Buenos Aires
10:45	News flashes	News flashes	Reports; news	CBS dance music.

Monday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:00	Cowboy Singer	Breen-De Rose	Inauguration of	Phantom Fingers.
10:15	Clara Lu 'n' Em	Home Circle	Frederick W.	Organ recital
10:30	Today's Children	Morning Parade	Mansfield as	Merrymakers, dance
10:45	"Hickory Nuts"	Musical program.	Mayor of Bos-	music
11:00	Southern Singers	Morning Parade	ton, from Sym-	Answer Man
11:15	Singing Strings	Organ duo	phony Hall	Shopping with
11:30	Metropolitan Show	Jules Lande,	Bouquet of Mem-	Dorothy Dean,
11:45	Rhythm Ramblers	violinist	ories, songs	recordings
12:00	The Commodores	New Year talk	Voice Experience	Noonday Music-
12:15	Reports; speaker	Johnny Marvin	Gypsy Nina	ale, organ
12:30	National Farm and	NBC music	The Shoppers' Ex-	Viennese music
12:45	Home Hour; guest	Rose Bowl Parade,	change; records	Religious talk
1:00	speakers; Walter Blaufuss's Orchestra	from Pasadena, Calif.	George Hall and his orchestra	Recordings of Bizet's opera, "Carmen," presented by soloists,
1:15				
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	Maurice Lees and	Mischa Raginsky	
1:45	Merrie Men, quartet	concert ensemble.	and ensemble	
2:00	Musical Originalities; popular	The Revolving Stage; short dramatic sketches and music	Captivators Orch.; popular	chorus and orchestra of the Opera Comique, Paris, under the
2:15				
2:30	Three Worriers		Ann Leaf at the	
2:45	Words and Music		organ	
3:00	Radio Guild: Barrie's	Piano and organ	Oahu Serenaders	direction of Piero
3:15	"A Kiss for Cinder-	NBC soloist	Voice Experience	Coppola
3:30	ella," drama, Vernon	Believe It or Not	Los Angeles Phil-	Timely Topics,
3:45	Radcliffe, director	of 1933	harmonic Or-	talk series
4:00	"Betty and Bob"	News; Evening	chestra, Otto	Hits and Encores:
4:15	Frances White, songs.	Tattler	Klemperer, con.	record program
4:30	"Merry Macs," songs.	After Dinner Revue	Columbia Artist	and news about
4:45	Variety program	Rose Bowl, foot-	Recital	shopping
5:00	Piano, team	ball game. Stan-	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch
5:15	Babes in Hollywood	ford University-	popular	Dictators Orch.
5:30	Singing Lady	Columbia University, from Pasa-	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45	Three Scamps, vocal		The Cosmopolitans	Reis and Dunn
6:00	Radio Camera Club	dena, Calif.; de-	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	U. S. Army Band	scription by Ken-	Local dance music	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports talk	neth Carpenter	"Black and Blue"	CBS dance music
6:45	"Lowell Thomas, new	and Don Thomp-	Local dance music	Happy Minstrel
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	son, NBC West	Myrt and Marge	Dance orchestra
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	Coast announcers	Just Plain Bill	and soloist
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter	Lum and Abner	Music on the Air.	Organ recital
7:45	Radio Nature League	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Local dance music
8:00	Side Show: baker,	Network dramatic	Trio: orchestra	String trio
8:15	soloists; orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	"As I See It"
8:30	Cyrena Van Gordon	Richard Crooks;	Bing Crosby; Len	Melodies of Italy
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Daly's Orchestra.	Hayton's Orch.	program
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Philadelphia Or.	Dance program
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	Benchley; music	Organ recital
9:30	Radio musical com-	Ship of Joy, with	Lulu McConnell,	La Paradis Band
9:45	edy program	Hugh B. Dobbs	Jones's Band	Reports; news
10:00	Durrell String Quartet recital	Gene Arnold; soloists; orchestra	Inauguration of Somerville Mayor.	Wayne King and his orchestra
10:15				
10:30	Rines Orchestra	"K-7," secret service sketch	Russian program.	News Service
10:45	News flashes		Reports; news	Evan Evans; Co-
11:00	Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	lumbia Orchestra
11:15	Roxy's Radio City	Weems Orchestra.	his orchestra	Boswell Sisters
11:30	Players; soloists;	Jack Denny and	Jack Little and	Sign off
11:45	quartet; orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tuesday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelliman, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, Network piano recital.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, WAAB, WBZ, Eddie Cantor speaking at Boston Chamber of Commerce.
2:30 WAAB, Recordings, Stravinski's "Fire Bird" Suite, Philadelphia Orchestra.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: Geography—"The Guianas."
3:00 WBZ, Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Guy F. Harrison, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WEEI, Podrecca's "Piccoli," or puppet show.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, Advisory Council: "New Sources of Local Revenue," addresses.
8:00 WEEI, Fred Allen's Revue: players; soloist; orchestra.
8:45 WAAB, Musical program of Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs.
8:45 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian pianists.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Sylvan Levin, conductor.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Sevitzky's music: Professor Rogers; soloist; chorus.
10:00 WEEI, Cruise of the Seth Parker: dramatic sketch.
10:45 WEEI, People's Symphony string orchestra; speaker.
10:45 WAAB, Harlem Serenade: Hall Johnson Singers; soloist; orchestra.

Justice Imposes 'Severe' Sentences In Norwood School Student Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORWOOD, Mass.—"All rise, please," the Norwood High School Student Court officer cries.

Feet shuffle up quickly. Three solemn-faced "judges," two boys and a girl, step slowly into the school library—the court room—and are seated behind a wide desk—the bench.

"All those having anything to do with this session of the Norwood High School Student Court will now be heard. Be seated."

The court officer has spoken.

The court is officially open and the Chief Justice orders the clerk to read the first summons.

The procedure is exactly like that heard daily in courts throughout Boston. The court room is quiet and the atmosphere tense. The seriousness of the court is reflected in the faces of those present.

The Norwood High School Student Court is an experiment in school government originated by Headmaster Charles A. Hayden. It meets every other week throughout the school year. The court really is an outgrowth of the school's Traffic Squad, whose aim is to develop good citizenship and respect for law and order. It also is the object of this organization to make Norwood High School one of the best in Massachusetts, with regard to exemplary student conduct and student control.

The squad is composed of seniors who, in the judgment of their teachers, have been outstanding in citizenship during their attendance at the school. They are chosen as boys and girls whose high ideals and qualities of leadership render them suitable to share in a limited way in the administration of the high school.

Members of the squad use every reasonable means to secure obedience to the school's traffic regulations. Violations of the rules range from loitering in the corridors or locker rooms, unnecessary noise such as whistling, shouting, and singing, defacement of school property and in running to and from classes, to eating outside the lunchroom and failing to keep to the right on the stairways.

When, in the judgment of the traffic officers, such a step is necessary, they fill out a complaint against an offending student and file it with their captain or lieutenant. If, in the opinion of the latter two, the complaint is serious enough for the offender to be brought before the court for justice, a summons is issued to the offending student.

At court the student is arraigned before the board of judges with the entire Traffic Squad present. The summons and offense is read by the clerk.

The Chief Justice hears the plea of guilty or not guilty. If the student admits his guilt, a bench conference is held. The traffic record of the student whose case is being heard is presented upon request of the judges.

The Chief Justice imposes "sentences" ranging from one to ten hours after school, to one to five hours general cleaning work and one to three locker room sweepings.

If the offending student pleads not guilty, the case may be removed from the student court docket and held over for the Special Session. At this session, penalties are imposed as are deemed advisable by the submaster.

Since the Norwood High School Student Court has been in operation, the school has maintained a high reputation in discipline, government and orderliness. Surprisingly few violations in the regulations are recorded by the court. At the last session, only four students were summoned for alleged offenses.

Ellis Gets Treasury Post

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt has appointed Mr. Clarence T. Ellis of St. Louis as Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury Department.

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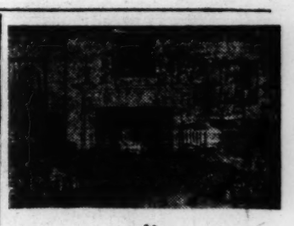

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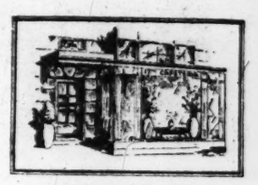

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Three Trees Saved By Willing Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENFIELD, Mass., Dec. 30—Somewhere on the hillsides surrounding this little village, soon to make way for the Boston reservoir, three handsome spruce trees are entering another year of growth instead of rotting in the desolate abandonment of some secluded dumping ground.

It happened like this: The Enfield Grange planned a Christmas party and chose an attractive spruce, which was chopped down and set up in the Grange Hall for the traditional distribution of gifts. The local Sunday school, too, planned a Christmas party and, in the search for a tree, seized upon the idea of borrowing the Grange tree instead of chopping down its own. Then came the Quabbin Club with its plans for a party and again the single spruce played its Christmas rôle. Last, in a belated holiday event, Enfield Chapter of the Eastern Star gathered around the tree and from its branches took the gifts that genial St. Nick saw fit to dispense.

Today, the usefulness of this Christmas tree has passed but it brought its full share of happiness to the village and in silent tribute to it, three spruces live on where otherwise there would be but stumps.

New England-New York Farm Credit Organized

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP)—Final organization of the Farm Credit Administration of Springfield, serving New England and New York State, was effected yesterday with election of officers of the four operating units. Mr. E. H. Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, is general agent.

The Federal Land Bank of Springfield is the parent unit of the Farm Credit Administration. Its directors also serve as directors of the other units, and it was they who elected the officers.

The Production Credit Corporation will provide credit to farmers on loans from one to three years for crop and livestock production. The Bank for Coöperatives will extend credit to farmers' coöperatives for merchandising and handling farm produce and for purchasing farm supplies.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"WHATEVER POSSESSED HER" (Wilbur). New farce by Hardwick Nevin, opens tonight. 8:20.

"BITTER SWEET" (Shubert). Noel Coward's romantic musical play in which Evelyn Laye appeared several seasons ago, successively revived. 8:30.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING" (Tremont). Guy Bates Post in P. G. Wodehouse adaptation of Molnar play. 8:30.

"DAYS WITHOUT END" (Plymouth). Fourth play of American Theater Society's series. Presented by the Theater Guild. Written by Eugene O'Neill. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—"Flying Down to Rio." Elaborately done musical film with chorus dancing breezily on wings of airliner. Music by Vincent Youmans. Cast includes Ginger Rogers, Fred Astaire and Dolores del Rio. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"By Candlelight," with Elissa Landi and Paul Lukas. "Artists and Models" on the stage. 10 a. m., 12:33, 3:06, 5:39, 8:12, 10:45.

METROPOLITAN—"Design for Living." Based on Noel Coward's comedy seen here recently. Cast includes Fredric March, Gary Cooper, Miriam Hopkins and Edward Everett Horton. 11 a. m., 1:37, 4:43, 7:30, 10:27.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—James Cagney in "Lady Killer," and Charles Farrell in "Girl Without a Room." Paramount at 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:25, 9:45. Fenway at 2:13, 4:53, 7:33, 10:13.

STATE—"Dinner at Eight," with large gathering of stars. 12, 2:30, 4:45, 7:10, 9:35.

UPTOWN—"Blood Money," with George Bancroft; "Female," with Ruth Chatterton. 2:29, 4:58, 7:29, 9:58.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). 8:15.

Polo

COMMONWEALTH ARMORY—Westwood vs. Candlewood; Artillery vs. Medford. 8.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN—Cubs vs. Quebec. 8:30.

Other Events

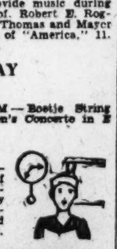
CURLEY DINNER—Twenty-two organizations, including war veterans, participating in testimonial dinner to Mayor Curley. Massing of colors at head table. 7; American Legion Glee Club and First Corps Cadets Band provide music during dinner; speeches by Prof. Robert E. Rogers of M. I. T., Lowell Thomas and Mayor Curley. 9; final singing of "America." 11. In Copley-Plaza Hotel.

SUNDAY

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Bostic String Quartet plays Beethoven's Concerto in E flat, "Emperor." 2.

Other Events



FORD HALL FORUM—Free speech period of talks limited to 3 minutes each, followed by discussion on "Understanding Ourselves," led by David Seabury. Music. 7.

OLD SOUTH FORUM—"The Future of the Theater," discussed by Walter Prichard Eaton, Director of the Yale University Theater. Music by the Myrtle Jordan Trio. Doors open 2:45.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Some of Donald McMillan's pictures of people, birds and animals in the far North. Shown at 3 and 4.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Some Japanese Prints," by Mr. Seaver, at 3:30. Museum hour with lantern slides, for children, by Miss Maginnis, in Classroom A, at 3:30.

MONDAY

Y. M. C. A.—New Year's Program of Events, beginning at 1:30 with music in the lobby, followed by swimming exhibition, basketball, volleyball, inspection of building and equipment, photography exhibit, ping pong tournament, dancing, various entertainments, free use of games, etc., by visitors. 316 Huntington Avenue.

BROOKLINE BIRD CLUB—Meets at North Station for 7:50 train for visit to Ipswich and the Dunes.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—"New Year's Day in the Great Outdoors." Hikes and contests of various mileage for different groups. Skiing. Big fire in Lodge. Meet at Sullivan Square at 10 a. m.

REPERTORY THEATER—"The Piccoli." Daily at 3:15 and 8:20.

TUESDAY

EMERGENCY CAMPAIGN MEETINGS—Luncheon in Chamber of Commerce building at 12:30 at which Eddie Cantor is expected to be present. Morning meeting in the Abbotsford, 186 Commonwealth Avenue, Mrs. William A. L. Blaisley and Mrs. Charles L. Slattery are hostesses, Mrs. Robert Cushing Terry is the speaker. 11 a. m.

PRESIDENT'S CLUB—Meets in Hotel Vendome at 3.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Meeting for organization of the School Committee, in the Administration Building, at 8.

Ban on Private Uniforms Contemplated in Denmark

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 30 (AP)—Premier Stauning is quoted by the newspaper Dagens Nyheder as revealing that the Danish Government, which recently banned the wearing of uniforms by private organizations such as the National Socialists, now is contemplating prohibiting the formation of such groups. The statement accompanied the newspaper's charge that 5000 Danes in the Slesvig territory of southern Denmark now are enrolled as National Socialists.

In addition to regular storm divisions, it was added, the so-called Marine Stormers have been organized with the object of seizing the three ports of Slesvig.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with rising temperature tonight and Sunday; snow late tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight between 15 and 20; moderate southeast to south winds.

Maine: Snow beginning late tonight or Sunday; rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow tonight and Sunday, rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow late tonight and Sunday; rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate east shifting to fresh southeast winds tonight and to fresh to strong south and southwest on Sunday; weather overcast, followed by snow Sunday and possibly late tonight.

Weather outlook for the period beginning Monday: North and Middle Atlantic States: Snow over north and snow or rain over south portion early part of week and again about Thursday; colder Monday night or Tuesday and again Thursday night or Friday, with moderate temperatures at other times.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 10:36 p. m., Sunday 10:41 a. m.
Height of tides 7.8 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:52 p. m.

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Hungry Birds Fed By Boy Scout Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 30—An enthusiastic little army of Boy Scouts sallied forth from warm homes today on an errand of mercy for the thousands of birds in and about this city whose food supply has been buried beneath more than a foot of hard-packed snow.

The boys were loaded with more than 1000 pounds of grain, half of it donated by the women's auxiliary of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Three game wardens are directing their work so that none of the grain shall be wasted.

Mr. William J. Hyland, chairman of the conservation committee of the Izaak Walton League, has launched a campaign to raise funds so that the feeding of the birds may be continued as long as snow blocks their normal source of supply.

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Reg. $1.49..72x108..$1.29	Reg. 45c.....45x38.....35c
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Reg. $1.59..81x108..$1.39	

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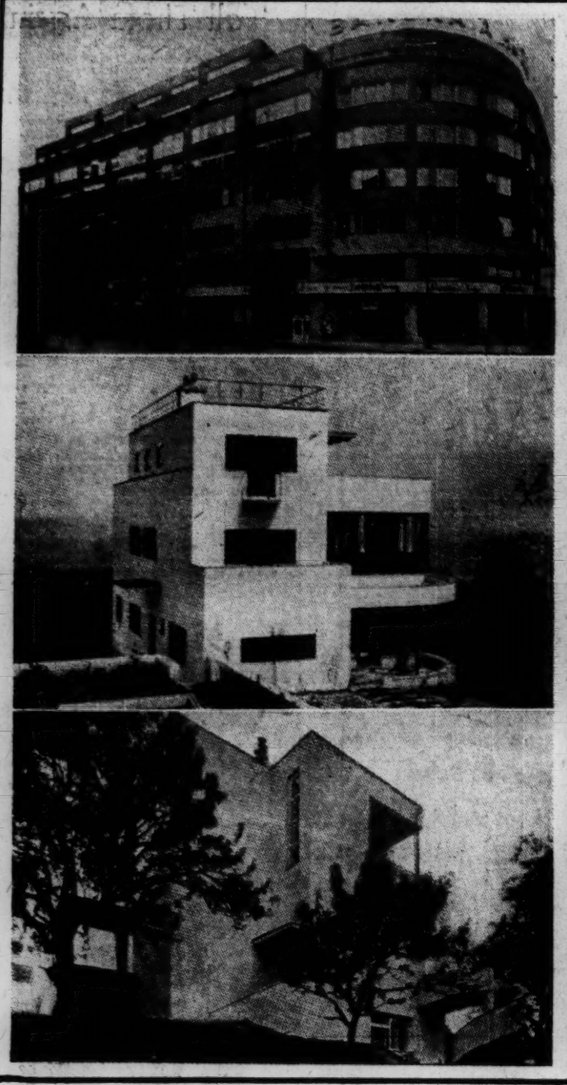
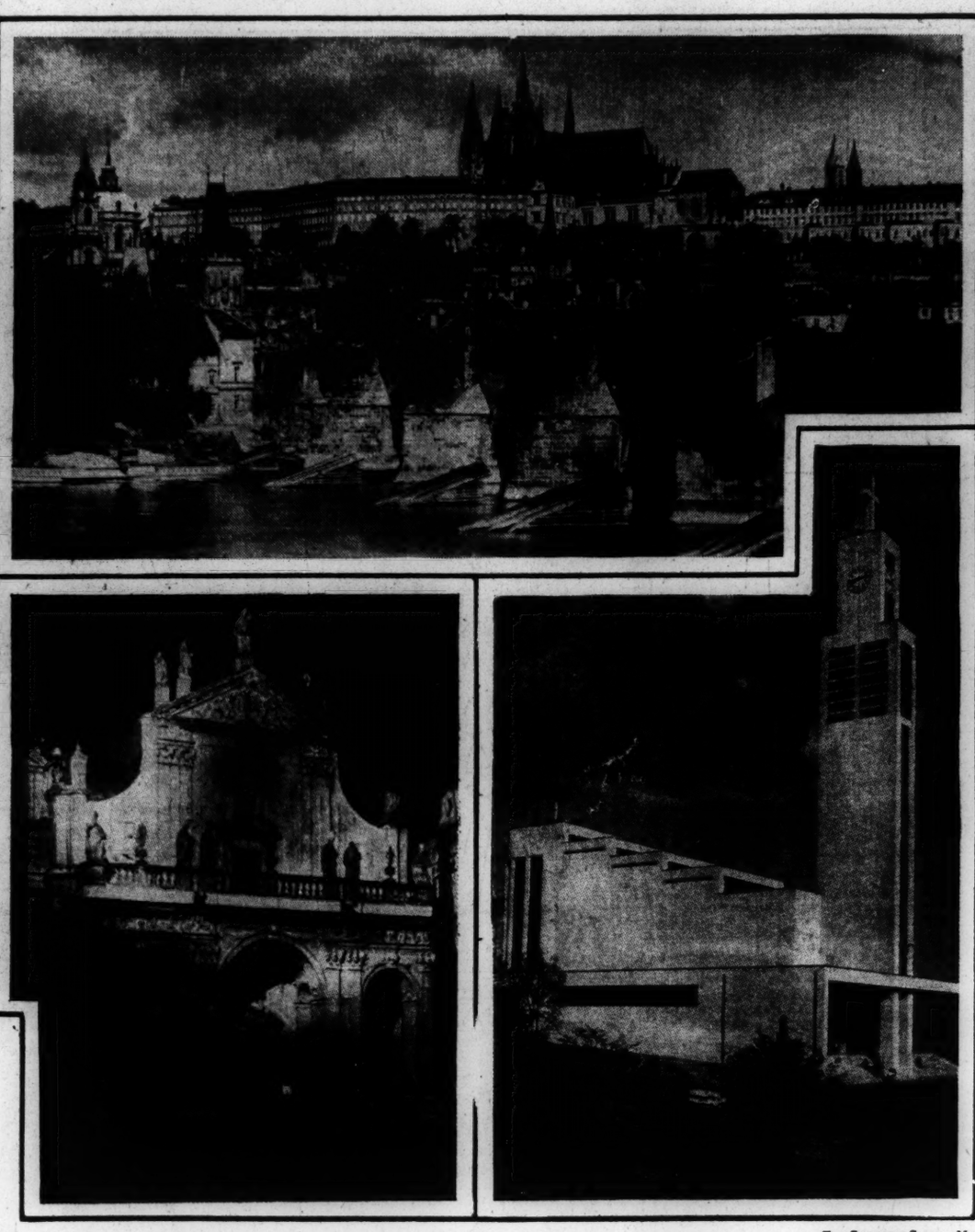
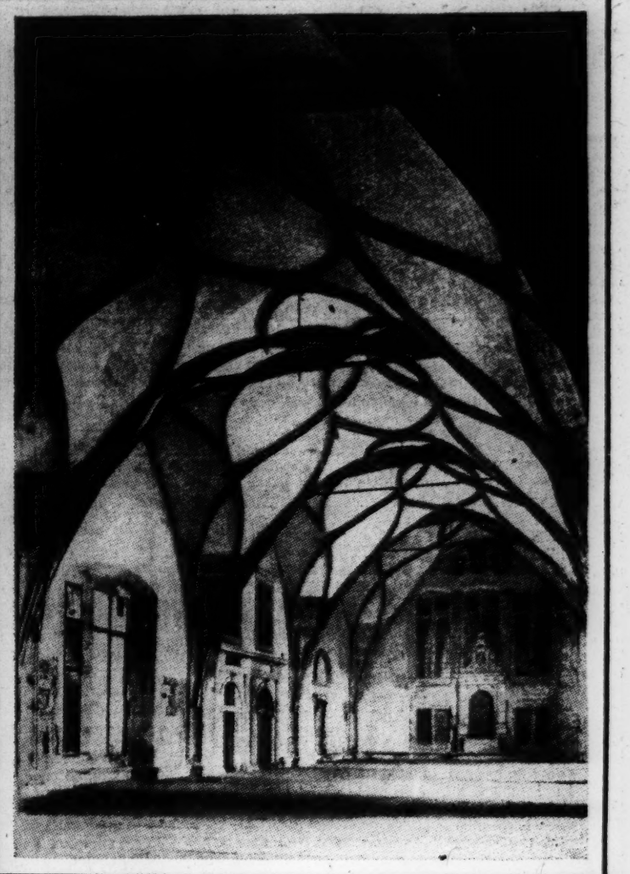






THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Although there is but one city of Prague, it has aspects so contrasting as to give evidence of two distinct activities, an Old and a New. Both are typified by architecture that is strong and decisive in its character, as it follows one or another of the European styles which were current during several centuries.

At the center above is a view of the Royal Palace, built on the heights above the Vltava River, between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries and surrounding the beautiful Gothic Church of St. Vitus.

One of the castle's great interiors, the fifteenth-century Vladislav Hall, is shown at the right, above. It is 192 feet in length.

At the left are three examples of contemporary architecture, the office building of a mining company and two villas, as the single homes in the suburbs are called.

Below, in the center are views which permit comparison of today's ecclesiastical architecture with that of the seventeenth century—at the left the baroque Church of St. Salvator; at the right, St. Vencelas' Church, designed by Mr. J. Goëar.

Touring For the Arts' Sake

Where the East Begins To Tinge the West

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Prague

IN THIS city I am feeling a greater sense of strangeness than in any other that has been visited. Surely not because the people lack friendliness; it is the language, which seems to have no semblance at all to English, French or German. Even the alphabet is different and the shop-signs mean so little that only the contents of their show windows are intelligible. The addresses that are given me are too puzzling to attempt understanding quickly—Razinova Nabrezi; Mirove Namesti; Narodi Trida; Havlickova Ulice. That last word means "street," and some of the others are to be translated square; quay; avenue.

The basic explanation of this impression is doubtless the Slavic derivation of the Czechs, with its traces of Near Eastern cultures and contacts that the country's location naturally give to its people. But it seems only a trace, for there is a strong Western character in its alert and vigorous industrial and intellectual activities, with vision and talent that are youthfully buoyant, a proudly independent nation since 1918.

Business and Politics to the Front

Unaccustomed experiences were but added zest in becoming acquainted with a city that everywhere is full of vivacity and color. Some are met who talk hopefully of times when business will be better and jobs easier to find, but fine shops appear well-patronized and those on side streets are busy with bargaining customers. Political questions are much in the air—and where are they not?—though the pros and cons of issues cannot readily be grasped when one's interests are chiefly in other directions.

In old Bohemia's capital city, now that of new Czechoslovakia, there is a vivid mingling of the ancient and the most modern. Typical of it all is that President Masaryk, head of this twentieth century republic, resides in the one-time royal castle, which was built in part some 500 years ago. So, in the business portion of the city, buildings of strikingly modern type stand but a short distance from the beautiful fourteenth century Gothic Powder Tower.

Conspicuous Industrial Arts

Shop windows hold quantities of many sorts of glass for which Bohemia has been famous for 400 years or so. There are now, it is said, some 120 factories, their wide range of product being representative of the national enterprise and adaptability.

For years before reaching this land, I had seen much of its products in the shops of American cities. Earthenware, glass, fabrics, small objects of wood and of metal—all these have found ready market in America, for they are of a distinct and picturesque national character and of attractive workmanship. They may be looked on as typical products of native taste, with a blending of Slavic and Teutonic in their strong primary colors and their facile adaptation of forms and designs to things of utility. The glass of Bohemia, rich red overlaying crystal, ornamented by cutting or by grinding, has been familiar to American homes for generations.

To these several mentioned types of their decorative art has lately been added extremely good copies of some varieties of the glass called early American. Millefiore paperweights and bottles approach closely the better, if not the best, that came from the factories of Cambridge and Sandwich a century ago. They have duplicated with considerable success the heavy, bubble-scattered glass which, crude as it is, collectors are eager for. So-called flip glasses, cup-plates and other pressed glass are also copied. All these can be sold in American cities for so little that no one need mistake them for the originals, even though buyers are unable to see the differences.

Low-Cost Modern Furniture

An exhibition of modern furniture that was found to be just opening here shows how far Czech designers have gone in adapting it to the needs of those who have very little to spend. The several rooms that a modestly quartered family needs are all represented, outfitted with essentials which seem to have been designed by engineers rather than by artists. Necessities and comforts, but no luxuries, have been provided for, and the outcome has been a series of simplified forms, enlivened by color, which achieve a certain degree of beauty.

Those who can find æsthetic quality only in applied ornament, or in lines that have graceful curves, or in certain proportions that have come to be called classic, might be little pleased. But there will be much pleasure to the family that finds a table surprisingly adaptable to several needs; a couch that stores goods as well as seats people; a movable closet that provides for each class of its expected contents; stools and chairs that are both light weight and easy and that are planned to fold or to slide under something else when not wanted.

In these modern types there is a present-day approach to the matter of design that is as direct and unaffected as was that of provincial craftsmen two and three centuries ago. Then utility, available materials and prevalent construction methods decided the shapes and the diversity of objects made for furnishing homes. Many examples of the resulting forms of the past are now admired for their spontaneity, simplicity, and sufficiency for the desired purposes. It is possible that we may come to regard just as highly such recent examples as are shown here, as well as in many other cities. Competent and serious men are endeavoring to supply present-day conditions and needs with the same aims and intelligence, and we may believe, with as much good taste, as did their predecessors who worked before the days of high-speed factories and plywood.

Modern Architecture Favored

Furniture of this character is in accord with the new architecture, that is known in Europe as the International style, much of which may be seen in Prague and its suburbs. There are public buildings of both the state and the city as well as a considerable number of private dwellings of this sort. All these contribute to the pervading air of a community acting with energy, enthusiasm and intelligence as it selects with fresh freedom what best suits its tastes and needs. Whether or not there is art and beauty in these twentieth century standards is vigorously debated by some groups. Certainly there is freedom and there is freshness; there may be beauty, so we may well try to find it, for any new phase of it adds that much to our broadening sources of pleasure.

Buildings From a Rich Past

Throughout the older portion of Prague one is faced with architectural reminders that its past extends far. But little is learned of that story before it is clear that this part of Europe saw centuries of fierce conflicts for its control. Armies from as far away as Sweden overran old Bohemia, and its struggle to maintain the Protestant faith of its citizen John Huss lasted for 20 years in the early fifteenth century. Still very many buildings remain as examples of Gothic Renaissance and Baroque styles, a number of these last being remodelings of the first mentioned.

The most impressive and picturesque group includes the castle with the Cathedral of St. Vitus sheltered by its broad wings, all spread over the heights that rise sharply from the Vltava River. The castle's present outward appearance was given it in the late sixteenth century though much of it had been erected 200 years before. One of the interiors is a great hall, made from joining two or three smaller ones about 1495. The decorative ribbing of its simple vaulting is a very interesting development of the late Gothic style, while doors and windows reveal the then approaching tendency to early Renaissance motifs.

Below the imposing Castle Heights numerous palaces of the old nobility were erected from three to four centuries ago. Some of these are of great extent and truly palatial in their simple, massive dignity and their adjoining gardens. One of these, said to have been built in 1548, has been acquired by the United States Government and is in the process of partial renovation to serve as the residence of Mr. White, the newly appointed Minister to this country. The "partial" is to be noted, for no one in these days can use, if they could maintain, more than a dozen or two of the more than hundred rooms within these massive walls.

It is only a few years since the title to this place with its acres of neglected gardens, passed from the descendants of its builders into other hands. Even now owners of it are not free to change it as they like, for it bears the seal of the Czech Government placing it among the structures classed as national monuments. Thus, this and other European countries are assuming such control of certain buildings and localities as will safeguard them from changes which will affect their historical and architectural value.

Passing from one to another of the almost endless sections and rooms and vaults of this modified castle the visitor is likely to feel he is transported to a remote age. The low ceilings of half-dark basement and cellar rooms are heavily arched; doors and their fittings are thick and look immeasurably aged; massive walls of all the masonry are more than a yard through. From one side of the central court opened a smaller one with its stables and housing for a retinue that must have appeared almost royal as it emerged from the wide and lofty gates that still close tight the entrance, midway of a forbidding façade that extends from the sidewalk line.

There is an old Prague and a new. Each fixes its peculiar hold on the regard of the visitor, as it has clearly done on the Czechs themselves. They are frankly proud of the past achievements of their people; equally so of the resurgence of their nationalism and its twentieth century accomplishments.

[Editor's Note. The above was written in November. A few weeks later Mr. Francis White arrived in Prague as the new Minister to Czechoslovakia. Shortly afterward he resigned, came home, and is reported to have said, "The United States Government owns in Prague an antiquated house that is absolutely uninhabitable. We had to move to a hotel because the roof leaked, the window ledges were crumbling, the windows were broken, there were no electric lights and no kitchen. The house is several hundred years older than America itself. It would be a lovely old place if repaired, but the Government sent over an architect several years ago, who recommended changes costing $200,000. I understand the Government has decided to spend $6000."]

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

London

I HEAR that Sir Philip Sassoon is lending his lovely house in Park Lane for another exhibition, following those of "Conversation Pictures," "The Age of Walnut" and other displays of notable antique works of art. The forthcoming exhibition, which I understand will be held toward the end of February, will be confined to china and porcelain. Exhibits are being collected from all countries, of all periods.

Another notable antiques exhibition which is being planned for the New Year, with all sorts of fascinating possibilities, is that of "Children Through the Ages." Prominent women, I hear, are delving diligently among their household treasures for the toys with which their forbears played as children. The Royal Family will be among those exhibiting. Portraits of the children of the various centuries, their clothes and cradles will be on view.

One of the features will be ancient dolls' houses, and another christening robes. The dolls on which some women of history lavished their childish affection should be especially intriguing. They are to include Chinese and even Greek dolls 2000 years old. There is also to be a Kate Greenaway room.

* * *

Comparatively few, outside a small circle of collectors, are aware that the late Mr. Wilfred Buckley, was an ardent collector of antique glass and an authority on the subject. His name will be remembered by them for his books, "European Glass" and "Diamond-Engraved Glasses of the Sixteenth Century."

The first was an illustrated record of the author's collection, and, in addition to European glass, described Egyptian, Phœnician, and Chinese pieces. Mr. Buckley was the owner of two Verzellini glasses and a bowl stamped by Ravenscroft. His collection also included a fine series of German and Dutch glasses, many notable for their engraving. "Diamond Engraved Glasses" was of outstanding importance to students of sixteenth-century glass.

* * *

The King has lent a much-treasured possession to the Victoria and Albert Museum — the harpsichord that was once owned by Hans Ruckers (in 1612) and later came into the possession of Handel. The great musician gave it to King George II, and that is how the King comes to possess it. It is a strange-looking, black affair, with a scarlet inner lid.

Rouard Group Again Exhibits

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Paris

A GROUP of contemporary artisans are holding the seventeenth annual exposition of their work in ceramics, pottery, glass and metals at the shop of Rouard on the Avenue de l'Opéra. As in other years, the exhibit of this organization, which presents its works exclusively through Rouard, offers much that is pleasantly individual in color, form and material. All of the pieces are, of course, hand done and unique, no artist repeating any piece.

The two ranking potters, Decouer and Lenoble, whose cases stand side by side, present an interesting contrast. Although both bring their work from the fire smoothed with a perfect patine, Lenoble has bright, ample bowls and vases, while Decoeur proportions his less robustly and shows, in his very beautiful half-shades, a thorough knowledge of the chemistry of his materials.

Simmen, another potter, plies his wheel to the fashioning of very delicate small bowls and jars, sometimes modeling a faint design in relief on the piece after it has been turned. A Japanese atmosphere, contributed partly by the hand of his wife who makes the exquisite little coral knobs and ivory handles, pervades Simmen's work. A very gentle beauty radiates from each object, whether it is in the cool, gray-green ware called "celedon," evocative of the East, or the peach-beige, or his other favorite, primrose-yellow.

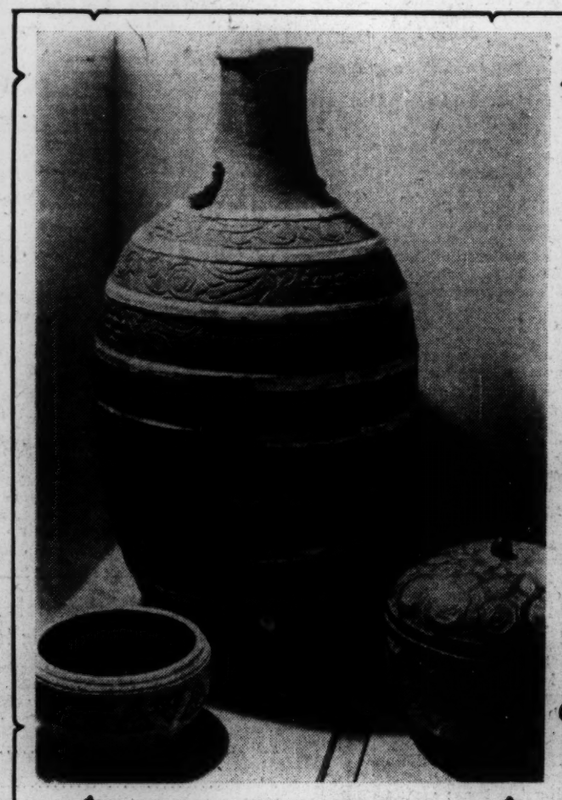
At the other end of the scale from Simmen, but equally important and effective, is the work of Serré, who bakes his earthenware platters and bowls and vases at a very high temperature, bringing them forth from the oven in darker, fiercer colors—brown blacks, reddish grays, or bleached sand color. These are thick, heavy, though not all large, well-proportioned and satisfyingly ornamented with appropriate designs which, although reminiscent of the Mexican, are less obtrusive.

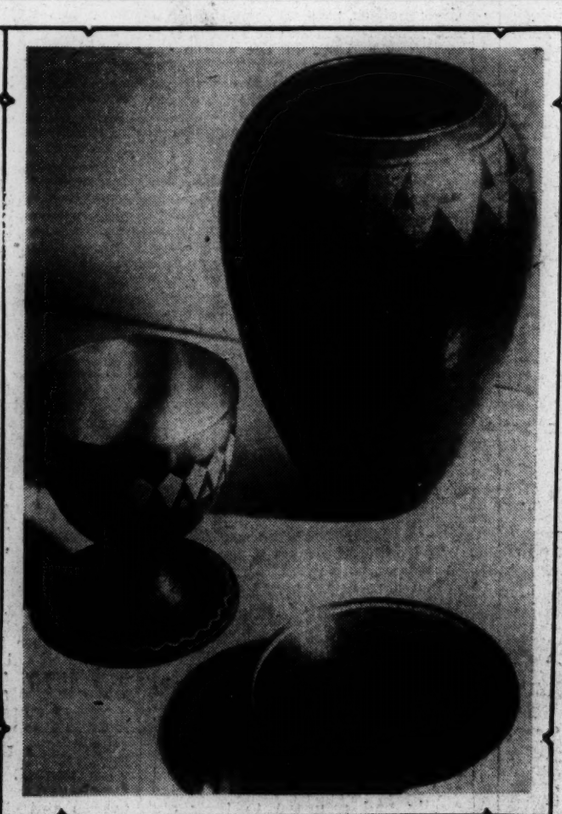
The hammered metals of Linossier, particularly his copper vases, provide one of the most interesting cases of the exhibits. They are not hammered in the usual sense of the word, but are worked in a very hot furnace which brings them out in rich, yet dull and primitive, colors. Most of his pieces have an incrusted design of silver which has been melted and poured into an excision in the finished article. Just a thin, exceedingly graceful bowl of mixed iron and nickel has a design around the top in silver. Copper pieces are hammered with designs of silver in two shades. Delightful effects are achieved by the very pleasing treatment of copper in warm, mellow, yet metallic colors, of hot desert lands.

A ceramic fish, deep water blue, glistening and perched curving upon a rock as though just about to bound through a foamy wave, is one of the successes of the exposition. Three minutes after the exhibit opened it was purchased by a well-known connoisseur and collector. This is doubly interesting when it is known that the artist, Pierre Lebasque, a young man of 22, does not belong to the group, but contributed this year by invitation for the first time. He also contributed several other smaller but equally delightful fishes, various in colors and in wriggling attitudes, nearly all of which were sold immediately.

The rather solid glass pieces by Navarre are exceptional for their very smooth surface and unusual colors. They are worked very quickly, and present some interesting clouded effects. Lalique, an old contributor, was represented by two examples of his work in glass.

The exhibits of leather work, purses and bookbinding, stained glass and some of the pottery, though of good workmanship, were less original and, generally speaking, on a slightly lower artistic level than the works mentioned. B. E. B.





THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Schall

Earthenware pieces by Serré: The tall one in dark reddish tones with engraved designs; the one on the right in neutral brownish grays, while the delightful open bowl is in bleached sand color.

Three examples of Claudius Linossier's expert handling of red oxidized copper, decorated with silver incrustations. Note especially the sheer thinness of the bowl, lower right.

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The Children's Page

Timothy Goes Into Business

In Three Parts

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part I

TIMOTHY was sitting on the sunny side of the woodpile, making long strips of applewood kindling. Usually as Timothy whittled, he whistled, especially if he was deep in thought. Sometimes, when he was feeling particularly happy, he whistled with an energy that made Grandma Hollister, stepping briskly about her sunny kitchen, smile and say to herself, "My! Isn't it nice to have a boy around the place again?"

But today Timothy wasn't whistling at all, and his forehead was puckered in troubled thought. He was thinking about a conversation he had had that afternoon with Ray Newton, on the way home from school.

"Our grandma's coming to live with us!" cried Ray proudly. "And mother's fixing up the spare room for her. She's going to get a nice new chair to stand by the window, and she says it can be my present to grandma. It's going to be a nice, comfortable rocking-chair, just the kind grandmas like."

"I have a nice grandma, too! There couldn't be a nicer grandma than mine!" Timothy had said. Ray Newton lived in a big house on the hill, and had everything, so it seemed to Timothy, that a boy could wish for. But one thing was certain, he couldn't have a nicer grandma than the one who had taken Timothy in last spring, when it had seemed he would have to go to the Children's Home.

"Oh, yes, o'course," replied Ray, "though she isn't your really own grandma." Timothy opened his lips indignantly and Ray added hastily, "But she's an awful kind woman, my mother says, and goes without a lot of things herself so she can keep you with her. Not everybody would do that for a distant relative, my mother says."

"The Kind Grandmas Like"

Timothy was glad to turn up his own lane, but he trudged slowly along between the bare apple trees, instead of running and jumping as he usually did. So grandma went without a lot of things she really needed to keep him with her! If only he could do something to make up for that. If only he could get her a nice new rocking-chair, "the kind grandmas like." What kind would that be, he wondered, and he was still turning the question over in his mind as he sat on the woodpile, whittling.

"Timothy," called Grandma, "time to do your chores and get ready for supper!"

Timothy filled the woodbox and arranged the kindling all ready for the morning fire. He got pails of fresh water at the pump, fed the pig and scattered grain for the chickens.

"Grandma," he said, as they sat in the cozy, old-fashioned kitchen, eating their supper, "let's play a game."

"What game?" Grandma, as always, was ready for some fun.

"Oh, let's play we could each have one thing we really wanted for our very own selves. What would you wish for?"

"Now, let me see." Grandma considered the question thoughtfully. "Well, I don't quite know, Timmy. I've got my good black silk dress I've had all these years—and—"

"Would you like a nice, new rocking-chair to stand by the window, to take the place of the old one that broke?" asked Timothy.

"Oh, yes, that would be fine. I'd like that," agreed Grandma, nodding toward the window where an old-fashioned rocker used to stand.

"What kind?" pursued Timothy eagerly.

"Oh, a nice roomy one, not too heavy to move around easily, with a good swing to its rockers, and a cushion and a head-rest," said Grandma gayly, little guessing how she was adding to Timothy's already perplexing problem. "What would you wish for, Timothy?"

"Oh, that's easy," replied Timothy, "a tool-chest of my own with real tools, so that I could make things."

Timothy lay awake a long time that night. Now that he knew exactly the "kind of a chair grandmas like" the big question was, how could he possibly get such a chair for grandma? If only he had something to sell—something that would bring him enough so that he could buy a chair. But the kind grandma had described must be expensive. "Grandma said when I sawed the apple trees up that my work gave me a share in the wood. But even if I sold my share, would it be enough to buy a chair?" he reflected. And as he thought of the little pile of applewood logs, he shook his head wistfully. That wood wouldn't bring in nearly enough to buy the chair.

Just as he was dropping off to sleep at last, an idea occurred to him that made him sit up, very wide-awake. "I wonder," he thought. "Maybe I can do it. I'll have to try anyway.

Mr. Martin the Cabinetmaker

The next afternoon after school, he trudged up the hill to see Mr. Martin, the cabinetmaker. "Maybe Mr. Martin will just make fun of my idea. He likes to make jokes. Or maybe he'll say no. Maybe I'd better not go in," thought Timothy, and his feet lagged as he reached the neat white gate. He walked past it once, and then he turned and walked past it again. "I guess I'd better go on home," he said to himself. Then he remembered how Grandma Hollister's kind brown eyes had shone as she had described her wished-for rocker. He turned resolutely, opened the gate, and walked up the little garden path to the workshop.

Timothy had always been glad of errands which took him to Mr. Martin's workship. He liked to linger there and watch the deft hands of the cabinetmaker as he planed and fitted and glued and sandpapered. But today his feet dragged, and as he drew near the door he stopped and listened. There was no sound of hammer or saw or plane. Maybe Mr. Martin was away. He knocked at the door timidly, half-hoping that he would get no answer. But a voice said, "Come in," and Timothy pushed open the door.

Mr. Martin was standing beside his work bench, but there were no curls of white and yellow shavings, no pleasant smell of newly-sawed wood or fresh varnish. And Mr. Martin's usually jolly face wore a wistful look as if he wished very much that the bench was piled with work instead of being clean and bare. "Hello, Timothy, do you bring me a job?" he asked, smiling. "Want to order new seats for the schoolhouse, maybe, or benches for the playground?"

But Timothy did not grin back as he usually did at Mr. Martin's jokes. "Oh, Mr. Martin," he burst out, "I've got a plan. I—I want to see what you think of it." He talked very fast for a few minutes and Mr. Martin listened thoughtfully. "You say it belongs to you?" he asked, at last.

"Oh, yes; but I don't want Grandma to know I'm taking it away. You see, all this—I want it all to be a surprise."

"Well, I'll do it," said Mr. Martin. "The fact is, I'd rather be working than doing nothing, whether I get the other business you mentioned or not. Now let's plan how we'll get that wood up here without anyone finding out."

Timothy went to his room at the usual time that evening, but he stayed wide-awake, listening for the sound of a hoot-owl. When it came at last, he scrambled out of bed, slipped into his clothes and went softly down the stairs. Mr. Martin was waiting near the woodshed with his wheelbarrow, and the two worked swiftly and silently for a little while. Then Mr. Martin went away up the hill and Timothy went into the house. He wanted to run and shout, he felt so happy at the way his plan was working out; but he went very quietly. It would never do for Grandma to hear him now. That would spoil the whole surprise.

But Grandma, used to having the old house very quiet, had stirred uneasily when Timothy went down the stairs. She listened anxiously, and was sure she heard unusual sounds about the place. At last she decided to go and investigate. It sounded very much like Timmy's step, and his door opening and closing.

(To be continued next Monday)

Drawn by Gertrude Roberts Sullivan for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Now, Let Me See," Grandma Considered the Question Thoughtfully.

Why the Bluebird Stayed

By MOLLIE CLAIRE

"MOTHER, may we have some sunflower seeds to feed the bluebird?"

Mrs. Nelson smiled at her little daughter Olla.

"Is that bluebird still here?" she asked in surprise. "I thought she had gone south long ago."

"No, she has never gone away. She still lives in her nest under the eaves of the old house."

"She must like us a lot to stay here in this cold weather when all the other birds except the chickadees have gone to a warmer country," said Eva.

It was early in December and very cold. Snow had fallen several times but it had melted. Now it looked as if it might snow again.

"She likes the crumbs and all the seeds and grain we give her, like rolled oats and cracked corn, but she likes the sunflower seeds best of all," little Ina told her mother.

"She likes them so well that she takes some home every time we feed her, to lunch on," Eva laughed.

"Get a sunflower head this time," their mother said, "but I can't spare you any more. We need them for Spice and Honey. Bluebirds can eat many other things."

Spice and Honey were the lovebirds that their old friend Major Cunningham had brought home for them all the way from South America.

Sunflower Seeds From the Attic

The little girls ran up to the attic where the great heads of sunflower seeds hung on fine wire from the rafters so the mice could not get them, for little Brighteyes likes sunflower seeds as much as lovebirds and bluebirds do.

As Mrs. Nelson sat darning stockings she wondered about the bluebird that had stayed behind long after the others had flown to the sunny southland so far away

"Well, did your bluebird thank you for the sunflower seeds?" she asked the girls when they ran in, their cheeks rosy from the pure, cold air outside.

"I'll say she did!" Olla answered. "She liked them so well that she took most of them up into her nest under the eaves of the old house."

"I never heard of a bluebird doing such a thing!" said Mrs. Nelson laying down her mending. "We'll have to look into this. This bluebird is a bird of mystery!"

She put on a heavy sweater and out they went into the yard. The Nelsons had built a new house several years before and the old house was now used for a woodshed and storehouse. Mrs. Nelson placed a long ladder against the wall of the house and Olla climbed up and looked into the nest.

The Little Prisoner

"Mother! Oh, mother!" she cried. "There is another bluebird on the nest! Something is holding him fast! Oh, I see! One of the strings that was woven into the nest has come loose and is wound around its poor little leg!"

"Run to the house and get the small scissors!" said Mrs. Nelson, and Eva darted away. She was back in a moment with the scissors.

Mrs. Nelson herself climbed up the ladder and looked into the nest. The mother bird fluttered around and chirped encouragingly to her baby as if to say:

"Don't be frightened, dear. These kind people will not hurt you. They only want to set you free."

Then Mrs. Nelson very carefully cut the string that held the young bird fast. It made no effort to leave the nest.

"It is weak and its muscles haven't developed because it has been a prisoner so long," said Mrs. Nelson. "It has probably never used its wings to fly. But it will soon be all right."

They placed it on some dry grass, in the sunshine. At last it commenced to hop around and chirp, then to raise its wings as if it wanted to fly. The children got a sauce dish filled with water and it had its first drink—except what its mother had brought in her bill. They fed it crumbs and rice and some sunflower seeds. Then they returned it to the nest.

For several days the two birds stayed around and every day the girls fed them well. Every day the young bird tried its wings until it could fly almost as well as its mother. It was not afraid of the girls and they often caught and held it and fondled it.

"They may go south yet," said their mother. "We will put some red ink under the young one's wings and if it comes back in the spring we shall know it."

One morning when the children ran out to feed the birds they found that they had gone.

"They will freeze!" cried Olla.

Off for California

"Oh no," Mrs. Nelson told them. "They can fly very fast for a long time. It is not very far to the warm part of California from here. They will fly in a straight line. They won't have to climb any hills or slow down for curves! I am sure they will reach their journey's end in safety."

"The poor mother bird must have loved her baby very much," said Olla, "to have stayed after the rest went away. She might have frozen or starved. But why did the father go away and leave them?"

"Perhaps he had to go with the other children and take care of them," said her mother, "in that sunny land in which the young birds would be strangers."

"Isn't it wonderful how fathers and mothers love their children!" Olla said with shining eyes.

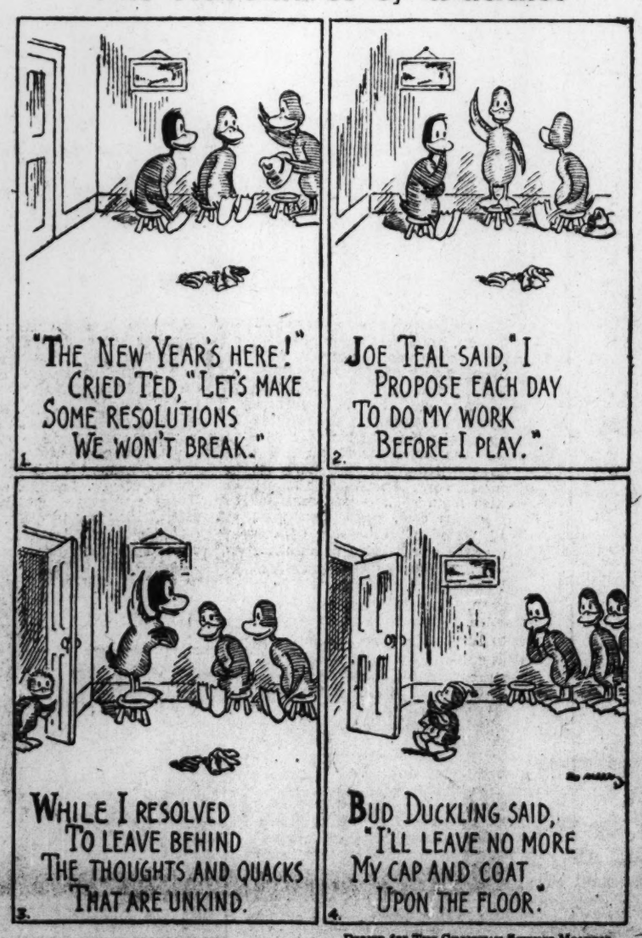
"I wonder if they will come back to us next spring?" Eva said.

You may be sure that three little girls listened eagerly for the first bluebird's song the next spring. One day a whole flock of bluebirds appeared in the orchard. Eva saw them first.

"Guess who's here," she cried as she ran into the house. "The prisoner has come back! I saw a pink spot under his wings when he flew up into the apple tree!"

They saw it many times afterward and they knew that the bluebird family had returned to their old summer home. All of them seemed tamer than most wild birds, as if the little prisoner's mother had told them how kind these good people had been to her child.

The Adventures of Waddles


"THE NEW YEAR'S HERE!" CRIED TED, "LET'S MAKE SOME RESOLUTIONS WE WON'T BREAK."
1.
JOE TEAL SAID, "I PROPOSE EACH DAY TO DO MY WORK BEFORE I PLAY."
2.
WHILE I RESOLVED TO LEAVE BEHIND THE THOUGHTS AND QUACKS THAT ARE UNKIND.
3.
BUD DUCKLING SAID, "I'LL LEAVE NO MORE MY CAP AND COAT UPON THE FLOOR."
4.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In St. James's Square

"IF YOU can find it I'll give you sixpence."

The big London policeman looked down from his great height and Jim looked up from his little height.

"Honest, you will?" said Jim.

"Honest, I will," replied the policeman.

"It's a real, proper gun?"

The policeman nodded.

"And it's in the Square?"

The policeman nodded again.

"And it's on the pavement?"

"That's what I said."

Jim looked over his shoulder. "A real, proper gun on the pavement," he repeated, and thought of the sixpence. "All right," he said, "you stay here and I'll find it."

So the policeman settled his big feet on the old curbstone and smiled as Jim in his little tattered coat and worn shoes went off on his hunt.

A Story of Long Ago

"A real, proper gun," said Jim to himself again, looking right and left. But except for the lamp-posts that rose high into the air every few yards, he found nothing at all. And here he was back at the policeman again.

"Well?" said the policeman. "Don't tell me you've missed it—a real, big gun!"

He put his hand on Jim's shoulder and turned him round. "There it is," he said.

And there, sure enough, it was, standing bravely on the curb, and bearing the full weight of a lamp-post on its mouth.

"You didn't notice that the bases of all the other posts are shaped differently, and have the King's initials on 'em, and the date they were put up," said the policeman. "If this one had a date on it, it would be old enough to make folks stare."

"Where did it come from?" Jim asked.

"I'll tell you," said the policeman, settling into a story-voice that sounded interesting. "About 200 years ago there was an Admiral of the Fleet whose real name was Edward Boscawen—you'll read all about him in your history book some day—but the sailors called him Old Dreadnought because he was fearless, you see, and because they liked him. Well, one day, in the year 1747, Old Dreadnought's ship, the Namur, captured a ship that was blazing away at them off Cape Finisterre, and thinking he would like to keep something to remember that ship by, Old Dreadnought brought four of her guns back with him to London and fixed them up in a row in front of his house. And there they stood for many and many a year until the family sold the place and took three of the guns away with them to Cornwall."

"Why didn't they take all four?" Jim asked.

"That I can't say," the policeman replied. "Perhaps the fourth gun had grown too fond of the house, or the Square, or London or something, and asked to be left behind. Anyway here it remained. And because one old gun standing all by itself looked sort of solitary, they made it into a lamp-post, and put a coat of aluminum on it, and fixed it up in line with the rest."

A Light Bearer

He paused. The winter shadows were creeping over the trees in the garden and hiding the brass statue of William III on his prancing horse.

"Do you think it minds?" Jim asked.

"Minds!" laughed the policeman. "Why, instead of flaming away at good Old Dreadnought and his fine sailors, it is helping to light the people home to bed, that's what it's doing."

He put his hand in his pocket. "What about that sixpence?" he said.

"But I didn't find the gun," Jim protested.

"Well, you will next time," said the policeman. "Catch!"

* * *

From the other side of the Square Jim looked back. In front of Old Dreadnaught's house a light had sprung up, glowing brightly into the blue evening air as if it were smiling to itself.

Jim fingered the sixpence in his pocket, gave one or two hops up and down to warm his toes, and dashed off along the street that led toward the shops.

Tell Them Again

Tell-Them-Again Tales, by Margaret Baker. Illustrated by Mary Baker. (London: University of London Press. 2s. 6d. net)

If you are making a collection of first-favorite stories, here are 28 more to add to them, the kind you will want to read again and again, and to tell aloud in the twilight hour before the lights are lit.

"Do you remember the tale of Cinderella?" you will say, when all the little heads are bent eagerly forward in a ring, and all the little eyes are big and dark in the shadows. "Do you remember about the pumpkin coach and the glass slipper? And have you ever wondered what happened to the ugly sisters after Cinderella and the Prince had driven away to be married?

"And have you ever heard about the cobbler's daughter who found the little golden penny and went out all alone in the middle of the night to spend it at the pixies' market? And about the old man who tidied up the untidy country and was, in consequence, given a royal supper of something that wasn't bread and potatoes, and potatoes and bread? And about old Betsy Cross-Patch whose door stuck because she would slam it, and whose fire smoked because she would grumble at it, and whose pot boiled over, and chair tippled sideways because she was never satisfied with them? Listen, and I will tell you."

Miss Margaret Baker knows just the kind of stories that children want to listen to, and Miss Mary Baker knows just the kind of illustrations that make them most interesting. You will love the "Tell-Them-Again Tales."

The Frost King

Sometime during the winter we may see the workings of the Frost King. One day it will rain gently and as it rains the thermometer will begin to go down. Little by little it keeps growing colder and little by little ice is formed on the branches and twigs of trees and bushes—and then, all of a sudden, we exclaim, "Look out of the windows! The earth has been turned to crystal!"

An ice storm is one of the beautiful sights of winter, but it has its sad side, too. Ice storms which show us winter in her wildest and most beautiful moods often create havoc with trees, breaking them with the weight of the ice and leaving disfigurements and scars in their wake.

Have you ever heard the music of the Frost King? Go out-of-doors some night when everything is still, when the storm has crystallized everything around you, and stand under a tree, or by a bush, and listen intently. Much of nature's music can only be heard in the silence of the night.

As the breeze passes by, a twig snaps, a bit of ice falls upon the crusted snow beneath. It breaks and scatters in all directions. Some pieces slide down the bank. Your feet crunch in the crusted snow as you step. More wind starts the branches creaking and the ice snapping, and maybe you will hear off in the distance the breaking of an ice-bound branch as it leaves the trunk.

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Progress in Education

Lincoln, the Negro's Berea

Making With Hampton and Tuskegee a Worthy Three

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Louisville, Ky.

LINCOLN INSTITUTE of Kentucky is rounding out twenty years of quiet service in preparing Negro students to make themselves useful in the world and to help their race generally. Mr. Randle Bond Truett, the new president, has set to work to adjust the curriculum by putting greater emphasis on the vocation side, to meet the changing economic conditions affecting employment.

Lincoln, situated near Louisville, is a protégée of Berea College. Following legislative enactment in 1904, which forced the college to close its doors to the colored members within its ranks, Berea divided its assets equally, and set aside most of its funds to start an institution in which ambitious colored boys and girls might receive opportunities similar to those given to the white students from the southern mountain regions. It is the only endowed school for Negroes in Kentucky.

Those who are acquainted with the underlying principles of Berea recognize its influence upon the newer school. There is the same preparation of students for service to their less fortunate people, the same emphasis upon kindly Christian character, and the provision for each student to acquire a practical knowledge of at least one gainful trade. Lincoln, like Berea, is not controlled by any denomination.

Where Thoroughness Counts

Those who have been deeply concerned with the problems of the race are agreed that it is thoroughness of training which puts the Negro on his feet. The adjustment of himself to his racial problem and the earning of a living are an important part in this training—in a world in which he is still severely handicapped. Lincoln Institute is dedicated to the idea that its students should be able to do better than average work in their chosen field.

It is believed that one student who takes a six-year course is worth more to the race than six who stay but one year. The school has never sought mere numbers: rather, it has followed the rule that the best way to serve the colored people is to select a limited number of the most promising students, train them thoroughly and send them out to help their brothers and sisters.

The value of this plan and of keeping only those students who will be willing to help their own people has been abundantly proved. The institute has graduated only 295 students, yet it has a reputation and influence far out of proportion to its alumni. There can be no question that the money thus spent accomplishes vastly more than if used to partly train a large number of individuals.

Recent records of 300 Lincoln graduates and students show them employed to a degree remarkable for these times. Teachers, mechanics, ministers, doctors, farmers, business men and government employees are among the alumni of the school.

Races Work Together

Although vocational independence is a major aim of the school, interracial understanding is equally important to those who have the welfare of the institution and the Negro people at heart. The institute is unique in Kentucky in that it is the only advanced school for Negroes that has both races on its faculty and on its board of trustees. They work together on school problems and the students have an invaluable chance to develop a biracial viewpoint and to see the benefits resulting when both races are harmonious and understanding in their relationships with each other.

The institute is on Lincoln Ridge, located among the low hills at the edge of the beautiful bluegrass country, 22 miles east of Louisville. About 50 of its 444 acres are occupied by its campus and the rest devoted to farming. It has 19 buildings, most of them new, carefully planned and solidly built, with the most modern of water, heat, light, and sewage equipment.

There is no other institution which offers instruction in agriculture or steam and electric engineering nearer than Alabama or North Carolina. It stands at one angle of a triangle, the other extremities of which are occupied by Hampton and Tuskegee.

Berea Hall is the administration building and houses the library and classrooms used in both collegiate and high school work. There are dormitory accommodations for 60 girls and 100 boys. The woodworking and domestic science departments occupy the Industrial Building. There are also farm buildings for the hogs, the dairy herd and implements. The four-room Model School accommodates the children of two public school districts.

In Good Standing

Lincoln Institute is an "A" class high school and an accredited junior college, with teachers carefully selected. It aims to provide as thorough training as can be secured in any school of the same grade in Kentucky. To maintain these standards it needs public support.

At Lincoln there is the same rigid economy of management as at Berea, and the opportunity for paid student labor, which enable the education-thirsty boy and girl to come with little money, and to earn a portion of his or her maintenance. Tuition is free, and the cost for the thirty-six weeks of the term is only $166.50 or about $4.66 a week. This includes board and room, books, and registration, athletic and library fees!

The students do all the work on the farm, which provides "laboratory" work for five industries studied at the school, among them agriculture, dairying, woodworking, plumbing, engineering—power, heat and light—and home economics, and even training in cutting and curing meats. Students are janitors and waiters; they milk and feed the dairy herd, and drive the binder that reaps 80 acres of wheat.

Although there is still great need for trained teachers in Negro schools of the South, there are many more trained teachers in Kentucky than can be absorbed by the limited number of schools for colored pupils. On the other hand, there has been a demand for highly trained mechanics. Seeking, last spring, to keep pace with the times, the trustees invited three educational experts to spend a day at the school to study the situation and recommend possible improvements. They were agreed that the institute could render a greater service today by emphasizing industrial and vocational work rather than the academic, and suggested that a gradual change in policy be put into effect at once. These recommendations were promptly acted upon. It was decided gradually to eliminate as much teacher training and academic work from the curriculum as possible and still permit the school to operate.

Faces New Era

Thus Lincoln Institute today faces a new era. Dr. William J. Hutchins, president of Berea College and a member of the institute board, has this to say of the future:

"There must be a distinct vocational emphasis. At the same time I believe that the so-called 'cultural' studies must be given a large place. Few men are so helpless in time of crisis as the man who knows one 'skill' and knows nothing else. Our times need a man who having a vocation which he can call his own has also readiness, alertness of mind, and adaptability to swing himself swiftly and effectively into such employment as may be offered him.

"Moreover, the Negro needs an adequate leadership in state and school and church. The half-trained, half-baked man, whether white or black, never leads effectively. To the contrary, he is sure to be a victim of the first ignorant and blatant word-monger who may come his way to stir his discontent and spirit of revolt."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper—Lincoln Students Replace Guess Methods With Scientific Accuracy in Cooking. Lower Left—Reproductions of Early American Furniture Are Made in the Lincoln Woodworking Department. Right—A Glimpse of the Engineering Section.

The Parent

Frogs and Wiggly Things

Illinois

Dear Parent Friends:

The first day of the week in our home always brings a treat, the Parent Column of Saturday's Monitor. We find something new every time.

We must have a future president in our home because our boys are so fond of fishing! Coming home from a lake after a pleasant vacation this summer, did I not sit all the way in the car with a milk bottle full of frogs right under my knee? And, pray, what was the bathtub for at the cottage but to keep nine baby bullheads in, surrounded by nice seaweed, with fat, juicy worms for breakfast?

And the summer before didn't our fishermen trudge way up to some prairies and bring home jars of what looked like tapioca to me. As time went on the transformation took place and little wiggly polliwogs appeared in the water in place of the "tapioca." Then cute little green and yellow frogs! Great interest in the backyard was manifested that year. An old washboiler was sunk in a hole dug to fit. Big gray rocks were piled around to hide the edges. Moss roses were planted in the earth, which had been excavated.

All summer long when Mama went out to shake anything on the porch, she spied a pretty frog under a green leaf, and when disturbed, splash, he hopped back into his "lake." He stayed there all summer. His brothers and sisters were sold all over the neighborhood at bargain prices.

So—now we have the young gentleman in high school. When the "freshie" went in, the principal talked to all the freshman parents and I shall never forget it. He said: "Parents, stay with your boys and girls now more than ever. Don't desert them, for if they ever needed your help they need it now."

That whistling, those catch-words, that singing, that sudden high note changed into a low one, that dreamy, moody, alert, sleepy, intelligent, teasing, exasperating, wholly lovable boy! Dissolved in tears one minute and almost as tall as his mother! He needs an arm around him when most defiant. A mental arm will be the most effective, though at times he needs the physical one, too.

Clear-eyed American youth, gaining day by day a truer sense of values; interested in everything, knowing all the latest news and eager for tomorrow.

The last year a new tenderness he been born in him because of the appearance of a pair of baby blue eyes and a curly brown head! It is a great "softener" for older children. Brown or black eyes will do if you haven't any blue ones handy.

I feel it is a precious, serious privilege to be a parent. As one mother said "Give them the right background, trust them and let them go."

(Mrs.) H. B. S.

From Distant Member of Monitor Family

Papua

Dear Editor:

Having enjoyed the Parent Column for so long and benefited thereby, it seems rather selfish not to add my small mite.

We came out from England in 1920, and settled here. My husband had a plantation and native store and we were very happy. A child came in 1923, and we began to wonder how we were going to rear this child. There was the problem of education, manners, deportment, etc., and lastly language, as any child reared here would speak the native languages.

When my little girl was 7 years old we made our home in New South Wales and I sent my child to the public school. She got the prize out of 50 scholars for speaking correct English. So anyone under a similar problem need not fear.

My husband passed on in 1929 and through depression I had to return to Papua and run the coconut plantation, 530 acres, a native store, boats, etc. and educate my child. I got a correspondence course and she is doing well at it. In fact she is as well educated as the usual public school child and things have prospered with us. Although there are no white people nearer than 30 miles away, and not another white child in the Western Division, my daughter is able to read, write and sew with either hand or machine, and swim, row a dinghy or paddle a canoe. And when we go to civilization she is not the least shy, for which I am thankful. When three years old we had no flowers here except orchids because the high tides come over the ground. When we went to where flowers were she did not understand why she was not allowed to pick all the flowers. So I taught her that fenced-in flowers were Mammy's garden and were not to be touched, but those that grew wild God gave to us to pick as we liked, and she could gather all the flowers in God's garden. Needless to say when people heard her say, "Mammy's garden not to pick," they filled her arms with the best flowers in the garden. She now has raised gardens of flowers and vegetables of her own, being 10 years old, and is clever at gardening. I hope this will help someone similarly placed. I am glad of all the good things in the Monitor.

(Mrs.) J. C.

Making a Game of It

Illinois

Dear Friends:

The Parent Column has given me many helpful suggestions for the training of my 4-year-old daughter and so I wish to tell some of the things I have learned about children which I hope will be helpful to others.

I have found that using force or demanding that my child do so and so "or else go to your room" does not gain obedience or make a happy child. On the contrary, as I make a game of whatever is to be done, the results are just the opposite. Not only does she do as I ask, but she has great fun doing it. This child raising takes ingenuity and much patience to produce harmonious results but it is well worth the effort.

The going to bed process is made much easier if we turn into bears and see which bear can climb up the stairs to the bedroom first. Dressing and undressing go much faster if we become characters of some story with which she is familiar. Then as the story unfolds it becomes so absorbing that she completely forgets she is getting dressed or undressed. Sometimes when there is a reluctance to put on her socks and shoes and she pulls her feet away from me, I ask her why her ponies will not go into the stable, at which she enters into the spirit of the game and tries as hard as I do to get her feet properly shod.

One day my daughter decided she would not get in the bathtub. I asked her to, as nicely as I knew how. No, she would not. I tried all the ordinary methods such as, "Come on and let's see how fast you can climb in the tub," and "Why don't you surprise me and get in the tub while I'm not looking?" and many other such suggestions, but none were successful. Then she went to the corner farthest away from the tub and started to cry, and I knew that putting her into the tub by force would never do. I had learned long before that using force only made matters worse and greatly prolonged the return to harmony. After almost half an hour had gone by I thought of a new tack. I kneeled down beside the tub and started to play with the toys which she always has in the tub. I pretended I was having a wonderful time and talked out loud to myself about what fun it was. That was too much. She had to find out just what I was doing. The sobbing ceased and she came over to the tub and asked me to put her in. Then she had so much fun that she didn't want to get out. I had to paint a graphic picture of what her baked potato would look like if she didn't hurry out of the tub and go downstairs and eat it, before I succeeded in getting her out.

When the child was about 8 months old we allowed her to hold the first volume of "My Bookhouse for Children" and look at the pictures. We watched her carefully for several months to prevent her from tearing any of the pages. She soon realized that that was her book and that she should treat it gently and not hurt it. Only twice when she was still a baby did she tear several of the corners of the pages. Now she is allowed to hold and look at any of her books and we do not need to fear the results. Besides reading stories to her every evening before she goes to bed, I also read her poems which I think will hold her interest. This is not only increasing her vocabulary and stimulating her imagination, but is also giving her a sense of rhythm which she displays in the little songs and dances she often improvises.

(Mrs.) R. H. W.

A Sense of Value

Alberta, Can.

Dear Friends:

When our only child was small both my husband and I took great pleasure in buying him something whenever he was in town. He was not in very often, but we decided it was not good for him to get things given him always and do no giving himself.

So when he was 4 years old he had his own allowance of 20 cents a week. He had his own cash box with two divisions, one labeled "Spending," and one "Bank." Ten cents has always to go in the "Bank" side.

His particular weakness was, and still is, little cars from the five-and-ten-cent stores.

If he wanted a new car he had to save his money for it. Also, he uses his own money for presents.

It has given him a great sense of the value of money and now that he is 10 years old, and has no daddy, he is a great help to me, and is a good little financier.

His allowance has, of course, increased as he has to buy car tickets, pay repairs for his bicycle and skates, in fact, everything except clothes and school fees.

I always get some useful thoughts from the Parent Column and hope this may help someone else.

(Mrs.) W. H. S.

Word Study II

Our Living Language Series—46

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Absorb has sibilant (hissing) *s*.

Abstain: to hold one's self aloof from; especially used of appetites; say "abstain from." Syn: *withhold, desist, give up, deny one's self, refrain from,* agree in the idea of a self-imposed check upon action. *Abstinent* and *abstemious,* are used interchangeably. Note *tinent* in *continent, pertinent, abstinent.*

Absurd has sibilant (hissing) *s*. (Accent *surd*).

Accidental—ac pronounces *c* like *k*; *ac* is a changed form of *ad*; *ci* pronounces *c* like *s*. Syn.: *undesigned, unintended, by chance, unforeseen, unexpected, unpremeditated, accessory, collateral, fortuitous, adventitious, contingent. Accidental* applies to that which happens without design or intent, quite outside the usual course of events; as, an *accidental* meeting; *incidental* implies a real, and, it may be, designed relation, but a secondary one; as, the study of spelling is *incidental* to the study of vocabulary; an *incidental* result; *incidental* expenses; *casual* suggests entire absence of prearrangement or premeditation, further implying relative unimportance; *fortuitous* applies to that which happens without known cause and is merely a fortunate and happy result of an unknown cause; as, the *fortuitous* concourse of opinion between two persons; *adventitious* carries the implication of something acquired, something extrinsic rather than intrinsic; as, *adventitious* importance, *adventitious* ornament. *Contingent* applies to that which depends upon something else for its importance; as, a *contingent* gift; an *engagement contingent* upon the weather.

'Lie' and 'Lay' Unscrambled

Public Schooling Is Taken to Shelters of Unemployed

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

ONE jobless man in Chicago has learned when to say "lie" and when to say "lay." Another knows what was wrong with his description of Patrick Henry as "the guy who said 'Give me liberty'." Others have formed the habit of saying, "It's he," "It's she," and they shun "ain't."

It's all because the public school has gone into the shelters for the unemployed. Instead of waiting for idle men to hunt up the schools or a center, as in former years, Miss Frances K. Wetmore, adult education supervisor, has taken her teachers into the places where unemployed men live and has improvised schoolrooms there. The results have been most encouraging.

First Men Chosen

A class in the old Criminal Courts Building shelter visited last week was small, only about 15 men attending, but the teacher was rather proud of its size. "So many of our pupils have gone out on CWA jobs this week," he said. "They are usually the first men in the shelter to get work."

Daytime jobs have resulted in enlarging evening classes in the shelter, said the instructor, because the men come back to continue their schooling even after they find employment.

The classroom atmosphere is a little more quiet and serious than the usual public school class, but the recitation is not unlike that in any school. Men with shabby clothes but a well-scrubbed look sit on benches, pencil in hand and paper on knee, struggling with fractions or verbs. Age and degree of education make no difference here. The teacher, himself recently out of work and now reëmployed by the board of education, moves about the class and gives individual help. Now and then a man raises his hand just as he used to do in school years ago and asks a question. The teacher answers with some notations on the blackboard.

Courtesy Prevails

A kind of quiet courtesy prevails. "Will you gentlemen please pass these papers?" requests the teacher. Later he explains in an undertone to his visitor why he is so careful to address the students by name—"Mr. Peters," "Mr. White." "In the shelters men have to be handled in such large groups that they come to feel that the individual doesn't count for anything," he said. "'We're just numbers here,' one of them said to me. But I told him he wasn't a number in this class, and I know his school work helps him keep his self-respect."

The demand for education has led Miss Wetmore to organize classes in 10 shelters, and she hopes soon to augment the work with 17 teachers on the CWA pay roll. Up to the present she has carried on all the classes simply by stretching the small budget of her department and by her own enthusiasm. Much has been done without money. To brighten up the classrooms, one of her friends obtained 100 posters from Chicago railroad offices without cost. A small library has been established in the shelters by the Colonial Dames.

Frequent Visits

Miss Wetmore visits the classes often and gets acquainted with the problems of the men, so that the instruction can be made most practical. Sometimes one will rise from his seat, come over quietly to her and say a word. A neatly groomed man from the arithmetic class in the down-town shelter stepped up to her on her last visit. "I got so much out of the class last year," he said, "that I just had to come back."

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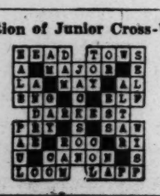

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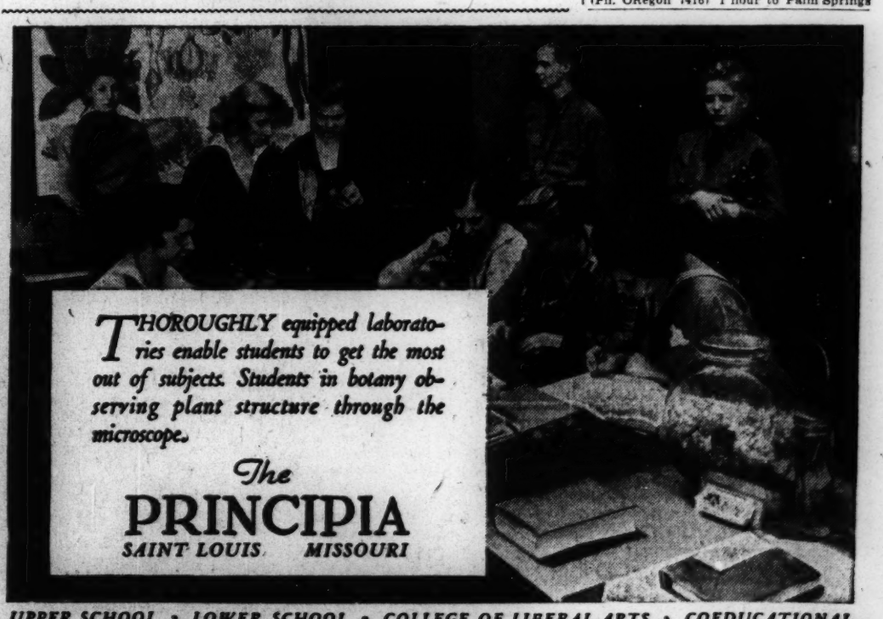
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Book Reviews and Literary News

Shelley as Philosopher

The Pursuit of Death, by Benjamin Kurtz. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.50.

WHEN St. Paul said "I die daily," he was describing in words of profound simplicity an experience which constructive visionaries of all times have to some extent shared. Mr. Kurtz uses as the epigraph of his book a quotation from Socrates which expresses in different words the same exalted idea: "The true disciple of philosophy is likely to be misunderstood by other men; they do not perceive that he is ever pursuing death and dying"—dying, that is, to the lower desires which lead to chaos and nothingness, being born again into an effective consciousness of the immortal beauty and truth of the ideal.

It is Mr. Kurtz's contention, with which few will disagree, that the greatest poets have been those whose keen sense of the impermanence of earthly loveliness has been swallowed up in a wider vision of ideal necessity. It is his further contention, with which a far larger number will disagree, that among modern poets none has achieved so serene and satisfying a vision as Shelley. His main concern in studying Shelley's poetry is therefore to trace the growth of the poet's intuitive insight into the nature of things.

The present lengthy study is, in fact, an attempt to do for Shelley what Mr. Middleton Murry has attempted to do for Keats, that is, make a "philosopher" out of him. It is probable that those who are temperamentally in sympathy with Shelley's air-and-flame idealism will find the same excitement in following Mr. Kurtz into the recesses of the poet's thought and feeling that lovers of Keats found in Mr. Murry's astonishing exploration of the younger poet's inner life in "Keats and Shakespeare." Others are likely to feel in this rarefied atmosphere the lack of that warm, urgent humanity which makes Keats's young gropings for the hidden roots of happiness so appealing to the heart. Shelley, reaching perpetually for the topmost blossom balanced against the sun, arouses our admiration and pity rather than our love.

* * *

The "philosophy" by which he finally surmounted the pain of balked human desires was, of course, the mystic-æsthetic pantheism best revealed in "Adonais." Mr. Kurtz, sharing the fashionable enthusiasm for such a romantic escape from human problems, is forced to ignore its disastrous results in practical life, specifically in Shelley's life. We are told, for instance, that it is eminently unjust to read the "Epipsychidion" as a biographical document. Admitted; yet even if we accept Emilia as the Platonic Ideal incarnate, the poem's persistent references to the actual situation keep us well aware of the tragic failure in human relationships on which it is based. Pantheism inevitably brings confusion: the poet wants his Platonic Ideal and at the same time his Harriet, his Mary, his Emilia or whatever else appeals to him at the moment. The distinction between the two levels of human experience is broken down, and though the poet may console himself for the resulting débâcle by a mystic contemplation of its æsthetic compensations, Harriet, Mary and Emilia are left to scramble out of it as best they can.

On the other hand, Mr. Kurtz's sympathetic penetration into Shelley's motives and impulses reveals much of the greatest value, and though sometimes tedious in its detail is on the whole extremely fascinating. His disengaging of "Prometheus Unbound" from its social thesis, leaving it as a revelation of Shelley's concept of individual regeneration, has made it possible for one reader at least to enjoy the poem as never before. Sensitive interpretation is always welcome, helping us as it does to realize the pattern of a man's inner life, the nature of his problems, the source of his solutions. It may, in fact, be supremely revealing, but Mr. Wilson Knight has pointed out that, unlike criticism, it must assume the value of that which it interprets, and is therefore likely to be successful in proportion to the greatness of the material with which it deals.

* * *

Valuable as Mr. Kurtz's interpretation is, the book suffers unfortunately from his frequent incursions into criticism. No doubt too many modern critics echo Mr. T. S. Eliot's rather excessive disparagement of Shelley without an understanding of the grounds of Mr. Eliot's criticism, but even worse things can occur where romantic enthusiasm sweeps away all grounds of judgment. When Mr. Kurtz rates Beatrice Cenci above Antigone and Medea as a study of tragic womanhood, he is simply being silly. His summary dismissal of "Lycidas" as superficial and trite in comparison with "Adonais" shows the willfulness of an old-fashioned Romantic. His repeated assertions of the "unquestionable" superiority of the Spinozist solution to the Christian or the Platonic not only are naïve but ignore the elementary distinction between a moral and a metaphysical dualism, a distinction which would have disposed of his philosophical objection to Christianity at least. His professed admiration of Dante should have taught him that much.

One wishes that Shelley, and incidentally Mr. Kurtz, could have risen to the vision of an ideal actualized not by embracing the "last enemy" but by repudiating in one's life here and now those factitious elements of existence which are properly destined for annihilation. As Shakespeare wrote in words of unforgettable magnificence:

So shalt thou feed on Death, that feeds on men,
And Death once dead, there's no more dying then.

ROBERT PEEL.

How Conscience Grew

The Dawn of Conscience, by James H. Breasted. New York: Scribner. $3.

DR. BREASTED'S name as author of this impressive volume is earnest of a serious subject treated in an illuminating style, for he has long been known not alone as a profound student and investigator of Egyptian archæology and its allied subjects, but as an inspiring writer and lecturer. He comes to us now with a most important statement of the import of his researches and conclusions. It is no less than this: that while the exercise of force and self-will has gone on in the human race for perhaps a million years, yet the dawn of conscience, that inward voice which asks, is it right? reaches back probably not more than 5000 years. And he has proved to his complete satisfaction, and no doubt to that of the majority of his readers, that this dawn and development began and went on in the Nile Valley where the natural conditions were most favorable to the growth of the human race.

In proof of his thesis, Dr. Breasted traces from recently discovered and translated inscriptions the development of the moral sentiment which has made modern society possible. The oldest document known is inscribed on a black stone now in the British Museum, which in part consists of a dialogue between various Egyptian divinities, discoursing upon the origin of men and gods. Already in the fourth millennium B. C., the sun-god Ra was the arbiter of the conduct of mankind and his judgments were drawn from moral considerations. Gradually a monotheism developed and a judgment of deity unfolded implying approval and disapproval of conduct. The Memphite drama declares, "Life is given to the peaceful, and death is given to the criminal."

* * *

Again, in the twenty-seventh century B. C., we find the grand vizier Ptahhotep saying, "Established is the man whose standard is righteousness, who walked according to its way." In the twenty-third century an unknown Pharaoh instructed his son in these words: "More acceptable is the virtue of the upright man than the ox of him that doeth iniquity." And during the same period the eloquent peasant of Hiracleopolis wrote, "Righteousness is for eternity. It descendeth with him that doeth it into the grave . . . his name is not effaced on earth but he is remembered because of right."

In succeeding dynasties as conscience unfolded, the sense of moral responsibility grew—not from anything imposed from the outside, Dr. Breasted points out, but through an unfoldment from within. And this process has continued until it developed through the ages into a social conscience, which declared all men equal before the law.

One of the most arresting of the conclusions arrived at is that much of the wisdom written by the Hebrews into the Old Testament had its origin in the Nile Valley: that is to say, much of the Book of Proverbs was not original with the Hebrews, but they were rather the medium through which it has reached this age.

* * *

A new grand vizier, upon taking office, was instructed by his Pharaoh: "It is an abomination of the god to show partiality. . . . Look upon him who is known to thee like him who is unknown to thee; and him who is near the king like him who is far from (his house)." It was a prevalent belief that every person must ultimately stand in judgment before the god. As the social sense developed, the doctrine of accountability thus had its early beginnings.

The solicitude felt by a god who was both righteous and benevolent found expression in a great Royal Hymn in these words: "Thou art the father and mother of all that thou hast made"—truly a noble sentiment. That familiar statement from the Book of Proverbs, "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? he shall stand before kings," is almost a precise translation from the Egyptian.

The reader of Dr. Breasted's illuminating volume understands the purport of Tennyson's saying that "through the ages one increasing purpose runs." That purpose has been unfolding for 5000 years. It is a continuous process which will inevitably lead to a deeper consciousness of spiritual things. Hence, the author's view is a hopeful one. Humanity will continue to rise higher in the scale of social well-being in response to a power from within. Is not this conclusion by one who has delved deeply into the long past another proof of the accuracy of the words of the man of Nazareth, "The kingdom of God is within you." "The Dawn of Conscience" is a valuable contribution both to Egyptology and to the history and the development of social science through the awakening in human consciousness of the ability to discriminate between right and wrong.

ALBERT F. GILMORE.

Napoleon and Company

The Ghost of Napoleon, by Liddell Hart. London: Faber & Faber. 7s. 6d. net.

CAPT. LIDDELL HART is perhaps the most intelligent writer on military matters today. Bringing his wide knowledge and sound reasoning to bear on the problems raised by Clausewitz, he completely smashes most of the military and political thought of our time, and he shows up the fallacy and folly of the doctrines of force which have prevailed. He spares no reputation. Napoleon and Foch are bluntly told that they are blunderers.

It may be asked whether, apart from its intellectual interest, a book on the methods and mistakes of war can serve any useful purpose for those who are concerned with the establishment of peace. The reply is that many morals, which have a practical bearing on the question of peace, can be drawn from the little volume of Capt. Liddell Hart. Some of them he draws himself. In the political field it is a warning of the danger of pursuing particularist aims in a time when the world is so closely interconnected that no one can despoil his neighbor without damaging himself, and when science is creating weapons of such potency that it is as difficult to use them with immunity as to drop a Mills bomb in a drawing-room without becoming one of its victims. But it is also a warning of the dangers of trying to prevent war without an understanding of its nature or of human nature, of prohibiting war without promoting justice, of devising schemes of disarmament without a grasp of the conduct of war."

* * *

Obviously, if we are to frame a better future, we should appreciate the precise conditions of the present. We should cultivate a certain realism. Doubtless Capt. Liddell Hart chiefly deplores the lack of common sense in commanders; but we are entitled to protest that if the soldier cannot even make war well, we had better give it up altogether. It is plain that even Napoleon, who has been held up as a genius, relied in the end not on mobility but on mass; and we must remember that mass means human life. "By giving him a blank check on the bank of man power, imperial power led him into an extravagant way of war." reductio ad absurdum of the whole reduction ad absurdum of the whole business of war. A little further, and mankind would have resembled the two Kilkenny cats. Foch, in the words of the author, "failed to watch the ground under foot, with the result that he fell into a ditch—the entrenched ditch that eventually stretched from the Swiss frontier to the English Channel. More unfortunately, he led others into it—and with them went the fortunes of France and Britain." More and more men, more and more material, more and more slaughter—this was the war. And there is no doubt that if there is further fighting, the tendency will be to throw the whole of the nations into the holocaust. To what end?

* * *

His argument, which is drawn from many periods of history, lays stress on the changing character of methods of conflict. It has been said that generals in time of peace carefully prepare for the battles which have already been fought. They do not foresee how, in fact, the battles to come will be fought. It is the troops who pay the tremendous price which their incompetence demands. Nor is this inability to perform their job merely fortuitous. In one passage Captain Hart shows that the soldier, as such, has a mental attitude which prevents him from properly employing his intelligence. His education is directed to the cultivation of loyalties, which may be admirable in themselves, but which necessarily set up prejudices, which color his vision and bias his judgment. In the past, juniors have been told that they had no business to think, and though more recently thought has been encouraged, in practice the desire for uniformity prevails, and any criticism of doctrine offends the sense of discipline.

Astounding examples are given of miscalculations by the highest authorities. Like the Bourbons, military leaders learn nothing and forget nothing. At the best, therefore, while we depend on war for national security, we shall put ourselves at the mercy of the unexpected appreciation of the potentialities of new weapons or new tactics. Numbers alone, despite the adage, do not bring safety. Nor does mere weight of material. But where are we to look for military genius? If I understand Captain Hart aright, he would endeavor to put brains into battle. How much simpler it would be to eliminate warfare, which has yielded such sorry and unforeseeable results!

SISLEY HUDDLESTON.

The German Paradox

Germany Enters the Third Reich, by Calvin B. Hoover. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

UNDERSTANDING of Germany today requires patience with the paradoxical. Resurgence of the masses gives a leader virtually absolute power. A vast "private army" hails electoral pleas for peace. Campaigns against class consciousness parallel an unparalleled example of racial discrimination. Visions of cultural freedom are reared upon a foundation of political uniformity. Hitler, say some, has genius; say others, the possessor of amazing good fortune. Professor Hoover credits him with both. And, in its assessment of the complicated record immediately before and after National Socialist attainment of power, "Germany Enters the Third Reich," presents a lucid interpretation of conflicting forces and policies east of the Rhine.

In a word, Professor Hoover sees a nation where "abnormal acts under abnormal circumstances" have come to be viewed as the norm. He finds a "fanaticism of the mass of the party . . . so deep and fervent that it can hardly be understood by the peoples of western Europe, the United States and the other parts of the world who still cling to the old rationalized civilization."

He discovers possibility of a new type of economic system evolving from the present embryonic form of National Socialism. But he warns against simulation of the Soviet's exploitation of energy by constant persecution of its former opponents, in creating a state of terror among the technical experts who must serve it or [carrying] . . . its doctrines of direct action to the point of keeping the economic mechanism in a state of turmoil. . . ."

Recognizing that "the creation of the Third Reich has completely altered the status of international politics in Europe," Professor Hoover analyses the vast differences of viewpoint which have led to much of the misinterpretation of present-day Germany. He finds ground for anticipating that there will be no ultimate recession from the vigorous policies outlined before Hitler came to power. Even on the question of peace, he discovers nothing to prove that the Reich would renounce the Corridor, Upper Silesia or union with Austria in the interests of pacification of Europe. Thus he deduces that "when Hitler says he desires peace, he means something quite different from what people outside Germany generally understand by the term peace as used in reference to the European situation."

But peace, Professor Hoover believes, requires that Germany's "minimum demands" should be granted. Given the present temper of Germany, he believes serious consequences may follow if this is not done. His entire study makes clear that the problem of relations with the Third Reich is not to be solved by a fortuitous change of régime but that National Socialism has become a strongly rooted force in Germany with which the nations must learn to deal.

Renaissance Portraits

The Man of the Renaissance, by Ralph Roeder. New York: Viking. $3.50.

THE title of this ambitious volume promises even more than the author intends to perform. We are led to expect a synthesis of all the qualities that went to compose the typical man who was the product of the period of the Renaissance. What we are given is an analysis rather than a synthesis, an analysis of four distinct types, interrelated, it is true, but representing aspects of the age. And by no means all the aspects that one associates with fifteenth and early sixteenth century Italy. The humanistic movement is kept in the background. The wide accomplishments of an Alberti or a Bramante are essential features of the time, quite as essential as those which Mr. Roeder is concerned with. The spirit of exact inquiry, culminating somewhat later in the work of Galileo, and of bold philosophic speculation, with which we associate the name of Giordano Bruno, has little or no place in this book. Even a mind so all-embracing in its genius as that of Leonardo is almost ignored.

No study, no matter how seriously undertaken and how competently carried through, can claim so wide a title that omits from its compass such immensely important characters and characteristics of an epoch. What we are given is not a synthetic portrait of the "Man" of the Renaissance but rather a series of portraits, ingeniously connected together, of four men, representative of four aspects of the moral life of their period. We do not quarrel with Mr. Roeder for not bringing other representative men within his scheme; in fact, they were obviously not within his scheme. Our quarrel is with the claim implicit in the title of his book. It promises something which the author does not give us.

* * *

These four representative men are Savonarola, Machiavelli, Castiglione and Pietro Aretino. In their respective careers we see the Italian Renaissance as a bright dawn of new hope and vigor and health, an emancipation from the superstitions of the Middle Ages, but rather, in Mr. Roeder's own words, as a period of "moral travail and misery" and of disintegration in religious, political and social ideas and ideals. The more deeply the student penetrates into the actual history of the Renaissance, as distinct from the popular notion of the period, the more acute becomes the realization that much of medievalism, or rather of what is popularly associated with the Middle Ages, is seen to have survived far longer than is generally supposed. Mr. Roeder is aware of this, and though he does not press the point it is one implied explanation of the restlessness and tumult of the decades with which he is concerned. Had he paid more attention to the course of public events he would have made this clearer; but public events from the French invasion to the sack of Rome are introduced only in so far as they influence the lives of his four central characters.

It took a good deal of audacity to tell again the stories of careers so well known and so often told as those of the four protagonists; and though here and there there is evidence of what we call original research Mr. Roeder has generally contented himself with reliance upon secondary sources. A glance at his totally inadequate bibliography will confirm this impression. It cannot be said that he presents us with a strikingly original interpretation of any of the four. Savonarola cannot be portrayed otherwise than as a representative of the ascetic ideal: Machiavelli is the exponent of a doctrine of expediency. Castiglione withdraws so far as he is able from the hurly-burly and effects a compromise that is serene but not altogether effectual. Pietro Aretino, for all his reputation as a satirist and as the "Scourge of Princes," finds refuge in animal enjoyment.

* * *

So much we knew beforehand. Such originality as the book has lies in its ingenious intertwining of these four figures and of the moral standards which each represents. They are kept in the foreground throughout the narrative; for all the crowd of glittering figures of the great world of Florence and Rome, Mantua, Ferrara and Venice, we are never permitted to lose sight of the heroes of the tale. As a feat of literary composition this is in itself remarkable, for at every turn of the page there were temptations to digress. This elimination of the irrelevant makes for a central clarity in a book in which otherwise the mass of subordinate themes would otherwise have made for almost inextricable confusion. Our four men are always in full view. But it cannot be said that the Man of the Renaissance ever completely emerges, from first page to last.

A richness of detail and a glow of animation are impressions conveyed by the narrative. Mr. Roeder has lived in the times of which he writes. Though he has to do with a theme in which ideas are of even more importance than the personalities in which they are embodied, he never forgets that he is writing historical biography, not philosophical abstraction. His book is nearer to drama than to treatise. We do not intend, however, to imply that it is in any sense "fictionized" biography. It is firmly grounded upon fact. The style is even, smoothly flowing and strong. The tone differs as the immediate subject changes, being at times completely conscientious when the writer is making essential but not very attractive connecting links, at other times warm and enthusiastic, occasionally almost eloquent but eschewing rhetoric for its own sake.

We do not understand how it has happened that a book so charged with details of persons, places and events was permitted to go forth from the publishers without an index. We have seldom seen a book that stood more in need of one.

SAMUEL C. CHEW.

Moccasin Trail

Beaver, Kings and Cabins, by Constance Lindsay Skinner. New York: Macmillan. $2.50.

AMID present-day problems it is a relief to slip away on the moccasin trail of the past to old forts, old trading posts, innumerable camp fires, hearken to gay chansons, half-forgotten tales of valor and accomplishment, hob nob again with such valiant men of the north as Champlain, De Monts, Radisson, Hudson, Le Moyne and a score more, and thrill before the dramatic panorama of a continent discovered, penetrated and made the battleground of conflicting forces.

The part gold played in the conquest of Mexico and Peru was taken by beaver in the Northern Hemisphere. From the beginning, the search for a short cut to Cathay and India was little more than a pretext for adventuring westward on perilous seas. With the discovery of an inexhaustible fish supply off the Grand Banks and of furs in the hinterland beyond, the pretext was forgotten in the scramble for possession of sea and land by kings, companies and private traders. And as the beaver's pelts proved the most abundant and the most profitable, this small rodent is directly responsible for glorious and inglorious chapters in the birth and development of two great nations.

"The immediate objective of the French explorers was fur, and more fur; even when, as with Champlain and La Salle, the dearer dream was China," writes Miss Skinner. The same may be said of Prince Rupert and the Gentleman Adventurers of England, or Hudson's Bay Company; of Radisson, Hearne, Ogden, the MacDonalds and Mackenzies of the Nor' West Company and a host of others, excepting only a few governors, Jesuits and explorers. At first colonization was a minor detail; it waxed and waned in accordance with the exigencies of trade. Districts were ravaged by war, changed hands, were restored again or abandoned to the dictates of greed, wealth and penury in high places. To individuals alone, not to kings or companies or governments, must go all the honor for great and permanent achievement.

"Beaver, Kings and Cabins" is a title awkward to repeat and difficult to remember, but the book itself has few flaws. Starting in the form of fiction it soon get down to facts. It has the glamour and romance of an historical novel. Crowding such a wealth of material into a small canvas it is remarkable how the author has succeeded in playing up small details, making characters live, conveying color and atmosphere, so that the reader is lured on to the last page. Some of her descriptive passages read like prose poetry, and indeed merge into the poetry of red man and voyageur. She touches upon the tragedy of the Indians amid the white tumult, their idealism and simple faith in the Great Spirit.

Pen and ink drawings by W. Langdon Kihn enhance the charm of the text.

LLOYD ROBERTS.

Tiger, Tiger . . .

I, the Tiger, by Manuel Komroff. New York: Coward McCann. $2.

RAJAH, the tiger, born of the jungle, padding leisurely through its cool, green depths, drinking of its streams, hunting in its groves, one day finds this idyllic life cut short when he falls into a man-made trap and is captured by the cruel animal trainer, Zeller. Rajah tells his own story, and so realistically that he emerges as a definite character. He is inclined to be a philosophical tiger, as well as a shrewd and observant one, and he possesses also a saving sense of urbanity and humor, except where Zeller is concerned. The period between Rajah's capture and the final exciting dénouement is packed with fun and satire. Rajah, after the first painful shock of being behind bars, apparently leads a not too unhappy existence, first in a circus, then in a zoo and later in Hollywood.

A light plot is interwoven with these peregrinations, which gives the tale a pleasant unity and enhances its readability. Mr. Komroff knows that he must not prick his readers too constantly, and he cleverly makes Rajah's story as interesting as his comments and innuendoes. If a chance paragraph opens up too large a vista of complicated meanings and subterranean irony, the casual reader can let it go by and can find enough in the story itself to satisfy him. To some readers, however, the satiric element will be the most entertaining, and they will find much to speculate upon as they read Rajah's comments on the foibles of mankind and share his outlook on human existence. His observations are very pungent, though they are often merely half-truths. As usual, aphorisms make good reading but unreliable philosophy.

At the end, Rajah and Zeller are together again in the jungle, where the mammoth spectacle, "The Struggle for Existence," is being filmed. Rajah knows that he could escape, but seeing Zeller at his mercy at last, Rajah knows that he will never go back to the forest, for he must have his vengeance, even though it will mean his own destruction too. "I have contracted a disease from man," he writes. "I am consumed by something that in the forest we have never known. . . . It is Hate, the great sickness of man." This leads to a moving climax, which gives the last artistic touch. The skill ending is peculiarly impressive, but never once does Rajah lose his royal dignity. He is a most refreshing author.

Youth and Unemployment

Juvenile Unemployment, by John Jewkes and Allan Winterbottom. London: Allen & Unwin. 5s. net.

A PICTURE of a nation struggling to produce a directed prosperity out of a prosperity which, in other days, was gained more or less by the light of nature," is given in "Juvenile Unemployment."

The authors, who are attached to the Research Section of the Department of Commerce and Economics of the University of Manchester, have been engaged for the past two years upon a detailed study of the social and economic implications of industrial depression in Lancashire and Cumberland, and they strive to point out how the failure or partial failure of Great Britain to deal with the problem of juvenile unemployment militates against ultimate national recovery.

Great Britain, they assert, achieved industrial glory in older days by reason of an early start and the possession of an abundance of raw material. But the rise of competitor nations has revealed that leadership can be maintained only by replacing the advantage of the initial period by a more highly organized industrial structure in which a "keen, intelligent, and technically-minded population" plays a leading part. Whether Great Britain can prolong its privileges will depend, they say, upon whether it is able to produce an industrial population better trained, more commercially imaginative, more capable of rapid readjustment than those of other countries.

In the production of such a population, the fact that Great Britain possesses at the present time an unnumbered army of unemployed young people, who month by month, are slipping further away from the habits of regularity and discipline is a matter of grave concern. Statistics (but statistics in this instance do not by any means cover conditions) show that unemployment among insured juveniles, which was relatively low until 1929, more than doubled in 1930, 1931 and 1932, while the juvenile instruction centers and classes conducted by local education authorities to meet the needs of enforced idleness do not touch more than one out of every five of those for who they were designed.

The authors review the means by which the growth of an irresponsible population, trained only in sporadic employment which is often of a blind-alley description, could be checked.

One such means might be found, they suggest, in the assuming by the central authority of full financial responsibility for instruction centers in order that every local authority might take advantage of them and that the children of the depressed areas who are most in need of help, might not be, as they now are, the very ones left out of the scene. They suggest, too, that unemployment insurance, which applies to no person under the age of 16, might be available at a lower age.

O'erleaping Intentions

Mischief, by Ben Ames Williams. New York: Dutton. $2.

BEN AMES WILLIAMS has accomplished one of his finest pieces of work in the short novel, "Mischief." With the utmost sympathy, but with restraint and unflinching justice, he has told the story of a man who sought compensation for his twisted life in making mischief in other lives.

The man Judd—we never learn his first name—lived on a back road two or three miles out of Fraternity village. Here, in the identical Maine locality where Mr. Williams has already laid the scene of several of his best stories, the little lame man and a mysterious combination of alien circumstances, partly directed by his own malice, provide one of the tragedies that rural communities sometimes know.

From the time when Judd, driving in for his mail, encounters at the village bridge a foreign-looking pedestrian, footsore and weary, and for no reason except his own cruel humor sets the stranger on the wrong road, it is only 48 hours before the circle of the story has been completed and mischief has paid its price. Within that little span a homicide has been committed, an innocent man arrested and discharged, a husband and wife reunited, a slayer, after having acted as avenger for we know not what injury, has taken his own life, a hundred country tongues have been set wagging, a score of small deeds of neighborliness and itching curiosity have been done—and Judd, the mischief-maker, has stumbled upon retribution and submitted to it with humble acknowledgment of his errors. There is hardly a blemish upon the author's rounding of the circle.

The actual events by which Mr. Williams has developed this tale of decent country life and of horror cannot be disclosed without practically making a digest of the book. Each step is significant in an inevitable chain of small circumstances, but the plot, so closely interlocked, is not too smooth to allow for human nature, and is after all only a minor interest. Judd himself is foremost.

Random House is publishing a new edition of Dostoevsky's "The Brothers Karamazov," in the Constance Garnett translation, with illustrations by Boardman Robinson.

"Is Life Worth Living?" Lennox Robinson's "exaggeration in three acts," is now published by Macmillan. This comedy of the disastrous effect of Tchekhov and Ibsen upon simple Irish villagers was produced at the Abbey Theater, Dublin, last February (as "Drama at Inish"), and later in London and New York.

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LAURA M. AGASSIZ
172 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Not Human Yet

He Came to England, by G. J. Renier. London: Peter Davies. 10s. 6d. net.

DR. RENIER some time ago delighted the English and irritated Americans with a book entitled "The English—Are They Human?"—the answer being "yes and no," but mainly "no." Indifferent to criticism, the English systematically take the sting out of it by regarding it as flattery. It seems, therefore, unlikely that Dr. Renier's second book, a more or less autobiographical account of how one, Gerard, came to England and desired to be English, will have a different reception.

On the continent of Europe Dr. Renier's generalized Englishman has been the eighteenth-century milord, Napoleon's shopkeeper, the perfidious one of the Second Empire, and, in the minds of the thousands of little Dutch Gerards sitting at their school desks at the beginning of the century, the wicked man who chased poor Boer children with a sword. A few years later, when three English boys came to the grim school of the Fathers of St. Jerome which Gerard attended, the English had become a kind of chosen people who preferred play to work, who refused to take the Fathers seriously and who pointed out that education was much better managed on the other side of the channel.

A few years later still, when Gerard was a Dutch journalist in London and an earnest Anglophile, there was the extraordinary and fundamental difficulty for a Latin-trained mind of trying to define exactly the nature of a man who would willingly tell you what he believed but not what, if anything, he thought; and whose actions seemed to have no relation whatever with either. It was all the more necessary for Gerard (in whom as a man of mixed parentage the sense of nationality was not strong) to invent an intellectual fiction. A true Continental, he was lost without a theory. And this varied, as he confesses, with the hour of the day the state of the weather and his digestion: "He began to feed and dress like the English, to live as they did. He also tried to believe what they believed, though this was more difficult."

Dr. Renier is a master of sly irony and of the understatement that the English love. But he is the victim of an irony also. For what he has to say about the English, being mainly a series of debates with discouraging friends, is less interesting than what he has to say about his life in Holland. This is intimate experience, the former is merely argument. And all Englishmen will rise up to declare the superiority of experience over argument. If the intimate autobiographical tone of the Dutch pages had not been diluted and generalized in the English, he would have written a new book; as it stands his book can be regarded only as marginal, anecdotal commentary on the earlier volume.

Not all the anecdotes are generalized, however. Some few are well-pointed. He is not far wrong, for example, on the effect of the two-nation factor on cricket. He notes with appropriate awe that the word "clever" was used without the usual disapproval when some villagers said of him, "He is clever because he makes a living without working"—a remark in which they showed not their Englishness but their similarity to any other peasantry. I liked best his commentary on the game of "shove ha-penny"—not, by the way, a game of gambling—and on the subtle etiquette, the "handsome" tradition, governing the "tight" coin: "The very introduction of the gray notion of tight ha'pennies that are 'in' but count as 'out' has given color to the game of shove ha'penny. . It has allowed the human element to play its part otherwise than by a mere display of skill. . . . The Englishman is illogical and eminently practical. Moreover he is grand seigneur. He likes to do things handsomely. A tight ha'penny is not handsome."

In spite of protests Dr. Renier still maintains that the English were human until the nineteenth century, when the idea of gentlemanliness became their obsession and "psychologic ritualism"—by which they always know how to behave—became their practice. He quotes John Stuart Mill in support of the theory. But surely, like all conventions, this one is merely one of the many means Englishman have always used for the preservation of privavy and the conservation of energy.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Jefferson and Hamilton

Thomas Jefferson, by Gene Lisitzky. New York: Viking. $2.50.
An American Colossus: The Singular Career of Alexander Hamilton, by Ralph Edward Bailey. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $3.

AMERICAN history suffered for generations from stuffiness and dullness. The attempt of recent years to humanize it has resulted, for the most part, in muckraking and careless scholarship. It is with sheer delight, therefore, that one turns the pages of a book devoted to the life of one of the greatest Americans which is simply and charmingly written as well as accurate and well balanced.

Miss Lisitzky's purpose was to write a life of Jefferson for young people. All books should be written for young people—as all great books are. Whatever your age or your tastes, you will enjoy and profit from reading this book. In my opinion it is one of the most important contributions to the literature of American history made in the twentieth century.

The history of the United States in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries has been, in certain respects, merely a projection of the struggle that took place between Jefferson and Hamilton 140 years ago. Hamiltonianism reached its ultimate absurdity in the commercial extravaganza of the nineteen-twenties. Since the pricking of the bubble a good many have begun at last to appreciate the soundness of Jefferson's philosophy, and the beauty of his dreams.

Nevertheless, the annals of American history contain no more brilliant character than Alexander Hamilton. In these days of almost interminable courses of education, it is hard to realize that Hamilton created the financial system of a nation at an age when many men, today, are studying for their doctor's degrees.

In common with the majority of self-made men, Hamilton was temperamentally an aristocrat. Having known what it is to be without money, he valued it highly and never quite got over looking up to moneyed men. There is no doubt that he would have liked to see George Washington become a king, and himself a leader of the "Court."

When the Constitutional Convention was called, he threw in all of his weight in support of a strong central government. A good many of the powers of the Executive can be traced to his influence. The outcome of the convention was a series of compromises, but even if disappointed in a good many respects, Hamilton worked hard for ratification, producing, in rapid succession, his "Federalist" pamphlets.

Hamilton became the first Secretary of the Treasury and by insisting on the payment of the "Continental" notes, as well as the assumption of the States' war debts, established the credit of the United States on a solid foundation of integrity.

Mr. Bailey has produced a concise, scholarly and readable biography of this brilliant American. He has treated Peggy Shippen with more kindness than recently published documents indicate that she deserves, and he shares with all admirers of Hamilton a prejudice against Thomas Jefferson; but these minor defects do not materially detract from the value of his book.

JOHN PELL.

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The Fine Edge

THE difference between good writing and poor lies, I believe, in the quality of the edge that a writer puts on his work. If the critical sense is not fast asleep in us, we realize that some writing thrusts cleanly through to our consciousness; and that other writing, intelligible enough, comes dully, through some kind of obstruction. Now and then as we read, we say to ourselves: "Here is good writing!" We are fascinated, we are stirred, not simply by what the writer says, but by the way he says it. In such a case we gratefully give ourselves over into the writer's hands, confident that he is able to say what he wants to say and to produce the effect that he desires. We know we are going to get his full value.

Some call this penetrating quality of style good workmanship, some call it distinction, some call it polish. Most of us do not trouble to name it, though we recognize its existence. I like to call it a fine edge; for it seems to me that, when a writer's style is clear, incisive, vivid, and beautifully simple, he has made it so by taking pains to whet and smooth the edge.

There is good reason for saying that the writer has taken pains in giving his work such an edge. Few persons achieve it easily. Some may do it without calling the process by name, but writers alone can tell what endless labor, what increasing watchfulness — over words, their meanings, implications, color, and imaginative quality, over sentence form, rhythm, and coherence, over shadings of taste and sharpening of perception—has gone into their work.

* * *

Deliberately, then, with steady purpose, or instinctively driven by something that approaches genius, a writer fines the edge of his style. This labor is all the more exacting because, the minute it becomes apparent, it defeats itself.

Every writer has his own way of sharpening his edge. Some do it as they go along, word by word, sentence by sentence. Flaubert and his daily sentence are both a classic example of this method, and a warning.

More writers — especially those whose genius is in good part a capacity for taking pains—hesitate to lose the fire of composition by such a method, and therefore write down whatever they have to say as fast as they can, and then revise.

Let us imagine that a writer—one who realizes the value of a keen edge—is engaged in writing even so inconsiderable a trifle as a brief essay. Let us silently open his study door by the width of a crack and peep in upon him as he works.

First, we perceive that he makes a plan. The theoretical makers of textbooks on composition all say so, and practicing writers mostly pretend to deny it. But they really do make outlines of some sort, even though they may not always set down an orderly diagram of topics and sub-topics.

Second, our essayist pushes through a swift, white-hot draft of everything that comes into his head about his subject—preferably, oh, preferably by far, without interruption. So we must not let his door creak.

In the third place will come revision—the sharpening of the edge of the writing. Before that happens, we must steal away from the crack of his door, because he is going to shut his hasty draft up in his desk and walk out, to leave it a-simmer.

When he is ready to go back to it for revision, he arranges himself methodically with a thesaurus dictionary at his right hand and a book of synonyms in front of him. He tests the words he has used. If they are dull, he finds colorful words to take their places. For the vapidly general, he finds the concrete, for the trite and commonplace the unusual—but not too unusual, lest he become "precious" and artificial. He considers his theme and chooses words that are "bas" or "noble," everyday or elevated, to suit his subject.

He overhauls his sentence structure. He looks at sentences to see if they say what he intended them to say; to see if they are right end foremost. He tries to be keen about elusive faults, like cluttering who's and which's, draggle-tailed participial phrases, incompatible marriages between clauses of unequal thought-value, misplaced emphases, shifting subjects, and that easiest of all faults, getting the cart before the horse.

As he revises, the writer makes rough places smooth—but not too smooth. He seeks rhythm, but a varied rhythm tuned to the march of his thought.

He injects life into his writing. Strange that what is written at white heat is often flatter and slower than that wrought in cool after-judgment. A. S. Hill's *Principles of Rhetoric* used to bring fluttering writers down to earth by quoting at them the chilly dictum of Sir Arthur Helps: "Whenever you write a sentence that particularly pleases you, *cut it out*." Much of the first draft cannot stand a second reading.

* * *

While he is working at this process of revision, the writer shuts his eyes to his pages and turns his gaze inward upon his imagination. With the first draft at hand to stabilize his thinking, he lets his fancy play around what he has written.

He now sees more clearly than he did at first exactly what he meant to say. It is a well-known fact that a writer often fails to perceive the full force of his ideas until he sees them on paper. Many a writer has been agreeably surprised by the excellence of his own work. He really didn't know he had it in him. "Can this be I?" he asks in naïve bewilderment.

Sometimes he finds it best to key up the entire composition, in agreement with Macaulay's observation that an important percentage of the effect is always lost in the transmission from writer to reader.

The writer tests what he has written by the useful mentor of his taste to see if each word, each illustration, each digression and excursion into fancy harmonizes with his subject. Here he has nothing to help but that intangible, invaluable, and wholly inexplicable guide, his own good taste.

All these things the writer does to give a perfect edge to his writing. Like an armorer of old, he bears heavily here and lightly there; he turns the emery wheel now fast, now slow; he wipes and tests the cutting edge, touches this place and that once and again—until the whole is able to cut through the barriers between him and his reader.

Much of this sharpening the writer does simply because he cannot help it. He does not do it by firstlies and secondlies, or by any fixed schedule. Some writers do not know they are doing it, even while they toil at it; but more or less, in one way or another, a cutting edge is achieved, so be it the writer is a writer. In almost every case it is an achievement, not a gift.

As we stand peering in upon our writer through the crack in the door, we see him at last shuffle his pages together. He lays them aside and stretches himself. It is over.

He rises from the desk and we prepare to drift out of sight. Then we see him go back to the desk, hunt for a page, cross out one word and write in two. He walks away again, then comes back, hunts about for the same page, and crosses out the two words and writes in one. Does it ever end?

It must end. There is a danger that the process will be carried too far, and the edge be made so fine that it breaks. Refining may be superfine, and the life may be lost out of the blade.

(And what profits any of this if a writer has nothing to say?)

* * *

Upon second thought the proper title of this discourse would be "Teaching Twenty."

"I can easier teach twenty what were good to be done than be one of the twenty to follow mine own teaching."

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Winter Trees

Winter trees—than which there is
No greater loveliness—
Slender and still intricacies
Pattern the sky.

Ah! yes,
Foliage and fruit are well, but best
Surely is nature's prayer
Of faith, serenity and rest,
When boughs are bare.

EDGAR NEWGASS.

Calls Were Paid Punctually in Cranford

Then there were rules and regulations for visiting and calls; and they were announced to any young people, who might be staying in the town, with all the solemnity with which the old Manx laws were read once a year on the Tinwald Mount.

"Our friends have sent to inquire how you are after your journey to-night, my dear" (fifteen miles in a gentleman's carriage); "they will give you some rest to-morrow, but the next day, I have no doubt, they will call; so be at liberty after twelve—from twelve to three are our calling hours."

Then, after they had called—

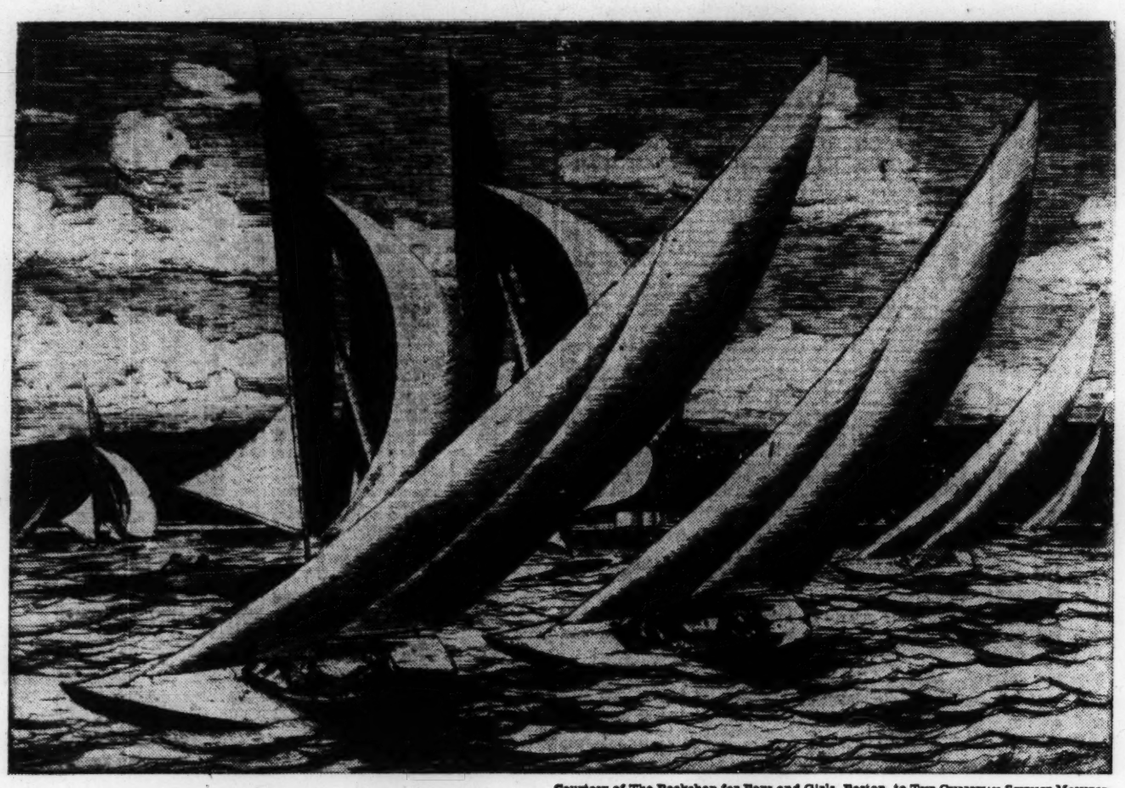
"It is the third day; I daresay your mamma has told you, my dear, never to let more than three days elapse between receiving a call and returning it; and also, that you are never to stay longer than a quarter of an hour."

"But am I to look at my watch? How am I to find out when a quarter of an hour has passed?"

"You must keep thinking about the time, my dear, and not allow yourself to forget it in conversation."

As everybody had this rule in their minds, whether they received or paid a call, of course no absorbing subject was ever spoken about. We kept ourselves to short sentences of small talk, and were punctual to our time.

I imagine that a few of the gentlefolks of Cranford were poor, and had some difficulty in making both ends meet; but they were like the Spartans, and concealed their smart under a smiling face. We none of us spoke of money, because that subject savoured of commerce and trade, and though some might be poor, we were all aristocratic. The Cranfordians had that kindly esprit de corps which made them overlook all deficiencies in success when some among them tried to conceal their poverty. When Mrs. Forrester, for instance, gave a party in her baby-house of a dwelling, and the little maiden disturbed the ladies on the sofa by a request that she might get the tea-tray out from underneath, every one took this novel proceeding as the most natural thing in the world, and talked on about household forms and ceremonies as if we all believed that our hostess had a regular servants' hall, second table, with housekeeper and steward, instead of the one little charity-school maiden, whose short, ruddy arms could never have been strong enough to carry the tray upstairs if she had not been assisted in private by her mistress, who now sat in state, pretending not to know what cakes were sent up, though she knew, and we knew, and she knew that we knew, and we knew that she knew that we knew, she had been busy all the morning making tea-bread and sponge cakes.—MRS. GASKELL, in "Cranford."



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"Atlantic Class, Racing": From an Etching by Gerald Foster

Priscilla's Fenland Garden

Picture first of all the flat and open Fenland, with the bare hedges and fields of winter and a windmill here and there in the distance, sails revolving busily against the sky. Then picture a Fenland farm, its stackyard filled with stacks, and its stables with horses trampling deep in straw, and the roadways among the steddings well littered with sedges to keep them from being churned into a morass of mud. Lastly, picture a pathway through the farmyard, leading across a grass field over a tiny wooden bridge where a gate opens into a garden. The bridge has one or two holes in its planks, but John says that he is going to put that right; and some day no doubt he will. At present it takes one safely into the garden and that is all that matters.

In the garden there is a cottage. It has a steep roof with tawny tiles, and in the windows nearest there is a pane with a big green bubble in it, as if the cottage had a friendly eye always on the lookout. In front of the doorway there are bricks, clean and very worn. Almost they look as if they might be worn away with cleaning, but that is not entirely the case, as there is much coming and going on this doorstep. The windows shine and, when the door opens, so do all the contents of the cottage, and so does Priscilla's smile of welcome.

We sit down and chat for a few minutes; but back again to the garden we must go, because Priscilla sells plants and it is for this reason that we have come. On either side of the path leading from the gate are fresh green little specimens pricked out, polyanthus, anemones, bushy wallflower, sturdy sweet williams, stocks and violets. They are everywhere, from hedge to hedge, close up to the walls, and even pressing around the soft-water barrel. One or two rows have even managed to inveigle themselves into John's vegetable plot and encroach on the cabbage patch; but Priscilla says: "There, John, don't mind!" And of course, he does not. He likes flowers, too.

Taking a fork, Priscilla digs and talks and talks and digs as she fulfills the modest order given to her. One by one she gathers together the best of her polyanthus and the bushiest of the wallflower, describing at the same time her plans for the garden in the spring. Even on that bleak winter's day the beds and plots, as she speaks, seem to blossom into buds and rosettes of color; the air is full of promise and the brown earth astir with mysteries to be revealed.

"I've got lots of little secrets in the ground," Priscilla boasts, tying up a bundle of plants, and a generous bundle, too, for the price asked. "I told John that I was afraid I was charging too much for the polyanthus, but he said it was worth a penny each to see them in flower. I hope you'll think so, too," she added.

How could one think otherwise with one's mind still full of a description of a spring garden, where tawny and gold polyanthus and tawny and red wallflower are rife, crowding close to a cottage wall, and round about brick paths and the water barrel, while a gay green eye winks friendly-wise from a pane above them? Priscilla's plants would have been cheap at any price just then!

"One road leads to London,
One road runs to Wales,
My road leads me seawards
To the white dipping sails."

SO SINGS the poet Masefield and with him the multitude of people who feel the perpetual urge and wonder of the deep.

Whether ardent sportsman or layman, there is a thrill of pleasure common to all at the sight of craft racing. It seems to satisfy our inherent love of freedom, and is comparable to the delight evoked by the easy grace of birds in flight.

Himself a yachtsman, with a summer studio in Nantucket, Gerald Foster has aptly caught and executed the rhythmic flow of line, the dramatic interest of his subject. Born in Westfield, New Jersey, a Princeton graduate of 1923, Mr. Foster was granted a fellowship at the L. C. Tiffany Foundation, Long Island, in 1926, and was made a Guild member of the Foundation in 1929. His work has been extensively exhibited in the United States. Last season his painting of a boat race was solicited for the display of pictures portraying sport at the Olympic Games.

"Atlantic Class, Racing," is one of a proposed series of etchings depicting most of the popular small racing classes in action during various regattas at the Beach Club, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island. Together with another of Mr. Foster's etchings, it is on exhibition at the current Biennial Show at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York.

Several Centuries in the Past

Between Wantage and Wallingford are the Hendreds and the Hagbournes, four precious villages set amidst orchards and lying far enough off the highway—a mile or more—to keep them from the clatter and sordidness of the outer world. To reach any one of them you have to make a special little side trip; you likewise have to turn your back on the twentieth century—which is more or less of a relief—and make an excursion several centuries into the past. The village baker sells his loaves and buns behind latticed casements without feeling constrained to yield to the strident plate glass window, and the purveyor of petrol can do without a blatant display of pumps and enamelled signs. The village cross where the straggling street broadens out and makes a bend; the parish church, half-hid behind its screen of yews; the thatched cottages with walls of mellow patterned bricks of variant tone and latticed casement windows, or timber-built with overhanging upper storeys and weathered pargeting of hues from salmon to ochre brown; the gardens with their colours, the surrounding orchards, the hedges of thorn with occasional holly or outposts of buxom boxwood—these softly gentle incidents all unite to make the Hendreds and the Hagbournes veritable idylls of British rural life. Garden walls of cob, with peaked thatch capping, along the lanes in this Berkshire elysium strengthen the reminiscence of Kate Greenaway coloured illustrations. Not far away are other villages—Harwell, Blewbury, Aston Tirrold and the like—of much the same unspoiled charm and little-known because they lie to one side or the other of the accustomed arteries of traffic. Their aloofness has been their salvation.—HAROLD DONALDSON EBERLEIN, in "Little Known England." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Nouveauté

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NOUS venons de célébrer une fois encore la naissance de Jésus-Christ, qui vint proclamer l'idée-Christ et en donner l'exemple voici tantôt deux mille ans. Suivant les traces du Maître, Paul convia le monde entier à voir comment toutes choses deviennent nouvelles en Christ.

On a souvent dit que la Science Chrétienne est une religion à la fois nouvelle et ancienne; c'est bien le cas, puisqu'elle appuie tant sur la nouveauté perpétuelle du vrai christianisme ou des enseignements donnés par le Maître. Bien que promulguée il y a des siècles, et dans une langue en décadence, la doctrine de Jésus-Christ est caractérisée par la nouveauté. Ce mot en effet s'applique non seulement à des choses nouvellement construites, mais aussi à ce qu'on vient de découvrir, de ressentir, d'utiliser. Nous trouvons dans la Science Chrétienne le christianisme primitif remis en usage et faisant l'objet d'une expérience nouvelle, car la Science Chrétienne implique la démonstration. Aussi peut-on dire qu'en découvrant la Science divine et démontrable sur laquelle se fondaient les œuvres du Maître, Mary Baker Eddy apporta au monde l'éternelle nouveauté du christianisme et sa vitalité originale.

Les merveilleuses guérisons accomplies par le Maître n'étaient pas des miracles caractérisant une dispensation ancienne et périmée, mais les preuves d'une loi divine, toujours opérante, accessible dans tous les temps à quiconque acquiert la perception spirituelle; et la réalisation de ce fait nous procure une surprise, une joie ineffable que nous ne saurions oublier. "Ses compassions ne sont pas épuisées! Elles se renouvellent tous les matins." Quel réconfort, quel intérêt entrent dans l'existence humaine lorsqu'une preuve, minime peut-être, nous permet de comprendre pour la première fois que Dieu—la Vérité, la Vie, l'Amour—est à jamais présent et toujours puissant!

Aujourd'hui, nous voyons disparaître autour de nous bien des choses anciennes. Le monde entier semble regarder vers l'avenir, soit avec d'ardents espoirs, soit avec le pressentiment des transformations qui ne tarderont pas à s'accomplir. Or les seules choses susceptibles de disparaître sont les croyances matérielles usées et discréditées qui sont éphémères parce qu'elles n'ont dans le fait jamais existé et n'ont aucun rapport avec l'unique Principe divin, soutenant l'univers réel dont il est la cause; et lorsque nous nous approchons de cette vérité qu'enseigne la Science Chrétienne, nous pouvons être pleins de courage et d'espérance.

Par ses paroles et ses œuvres, Jésus-Christ prouva que les faits spirituels constituent la seule réalité—les choses inébranlables. Il révoqua le témoignage des sens matériels. Il anéantit la prétendue loi matérielle. Il renversa les apparences matérielles. Il invalida toutes les prétentions matérielles. "Dieu est Esprit," déclara-t-il; il prouva que l'unique cause se manifeste dans ce qui est semblable à la Vie divine, abondante, éternelle—à l'Amour qui ne connaît ni variabilité, ni crainte, ni limitations.

Il est toujours possible de prouver l'opération de la loi spirituelle et d'en voir à nouveau les effets dans notre existence; nous pouvons ainsi vaincre la maladie, le dénuement, le mal sous toutes ses formes par la certitude que l'Entendement divin est le Père ou le Principe de tous, celui qui maintient toutes choses conformément au plan du bien infini.

En face de ce que les humains appellent une nouvelle année, c'est un bonheur d'avoir l'assurance qu'aucune occasion n'est perdue sans retour. Dans la nouveauté perpétuelle du christianisme vital, on a constamment l'occasion de rencontrer la vérité au lieu de l'erreur,—de se détourner du rêve sensuel pour contempler les réalités éternelles de l'Entendement et ses bons desseins qui se développent sans cesse. Si nos pensées s'arrêtent constamment sur le matérialisme, si nous le considérons comme un état désirable, inévitable et dont dépend notre existence, l'élément spirituel avec ses bénédictions si durables et si grandes nous paraîtra nécessairement chimérique ou inaccessible. Mais quand nous abandonnerons résolument les superstitions anciennes et les sophismes traditionnels,—quand nous cesserons d'accepter la croyance au moi matériel et à l'univers produit matériellement,—alors nous pourrons chercher avec confiance et percevoir clairement l'ordre, l'harmonie, la permanence, la beauté et l'équité de l'Esprit: nous verrons que toutes choses sont nouvelles. A la page 123 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy dit: "La Science divine, s'élevant au-dessus des théories physiques, exclut la matière, résout les *choses* en *pensées*, et remplace les objets du sens matériel par les idées spirituelles."

La religion de Jésus-Christ démontrera toujours la renaissance, le dépouillement du faux moi que constituent les croyances sensuelles, et l'entrée dans la conscience de l'être véritable, reflétant les qualités de l'Entendement créateur. Connaître Dieu en tant qu'Amour, c'est avoir le plus haut concept de la Divinité. En aimant d'une manière active, en exprimant la force, la plénitude et les abondantes bénédictions de l'Amour, nous apprenons à reconnaître l'Amour divin; alors nous mettons de côté les objets, les buts, les appuis du sens matériel et percevons notre vrai héritage spirituel. Mrs. Eddy a dit (*ibid.*, p. 118): "Les siècles s'écoulent, mais ce levain de Vérité travaille toujours. Il devra détruire la masse entière de l'erreur et être ainsi éternellement glorifié dans la liberté spirituelle de l'homme."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Newness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE HAVE just celebrated again the birth of him, Christ Jesus, who came to proclaim and exemplify the Christ-idea nearly two thousand years ago. Paul, following in the Master's footsteps, called the whole world to behold how in Christ all things become new.

Christian Science is frequently spoken of as the new-old religion; and rightly so, for it places all emphasis on the perpetual newness of the Master's teaching, true Christianity. His doctrine was declared centuries ago, and in a decaying language, but newness characterizes the doctrine. Newness pertains not alone to that which is newly constructed, but also to that which is recently discovered, experienced, freshly come into use. In Christian Science we find primitive Christianity freshly come into use, newly experienced, for Christian Science involves demonstration. And so, when Mary Baker Eddy discovered the divine, demonstrable Science underlying the Master's works, she brought the eternal newness of Christianity to the world with its original vitality.

One can scarcely fail to remember the wonder and the ineffable joy which come with the realization that the marvelous healing works of the Master were not miracles of an ancient past dispensation, but proofs of a divine, forever operative law, available for anyone, at any time, with the gaining of spiritual perception. "His compassions fail not. They are new every morning." Oh, the comfort and zest it brings to human experience—this newness of realization, even by the smallest proof, of the everlasting, never failing presence and power of God—Truth, Life, and Love!

All around us today old things are seen to be passing away. The whole world seems to be looking forward with eager hope, or with presage of the change that it feels is on the way. But we may have great hope and confidence as we reach out toward the truth, as taught in Christian Science, that the only things that can pass away are the outworn, discredited material beliefs which could not endure because they have never existed as fact, and bear no relationship to the one divine Principle, which causes and sustains the actual universe.

Christ Jesus proved by word and works that spiritual experience constitutes all that is real—that which cannot be shaken. Material sense-evidence he overthrew. He annulled so-called material law. He reversed material appearances. He invalidated every material claim. "God is a Spirit," he declared; and he proved that the one cause is made manifest in that which is like the divine Life, abundant and eternal; like Love, which knows no variableness, no fear, no limitation.

To prove the operation of spiritual law and bring it freshly into one's human experience is always possible; and so, to overcome sickness, lack, and every other form of evil by means of the assurance that divine Mind is the Father or Principle of all and maintains all in accord with the purpose of infinite good, is proportionately possible.

It is blessed to be assured, when confronting what we humanly regard as the New Year, that there can be no such thing as lost opportunity. In the ever newness of vital Christianity there is constantly unfolding the opportunity to experience truth instead of error; opportunity to turn from the sensuous dream to the enduring realities of Mind's continuously evolving purpose of good. If we dwell constantly on materialism, hold it as desirable or inevitable, as that which conditions all our experience, then the spiritual with its great, lasting blessings will necessarily seem shadowy and unattainable. But when we resolutely turn from the old traditions and superstitions of reasoning, from the acceptance of material selfhood and a materially evolved universe, then we shall confidently look for and clearly perceive the order, harmony, permanence, beauty, and equity of Spirit; we shall behold all things new. Mrs. Eddy says, "Divine Science, rising above physical theories, excludes matter, resolves *things* into *thoughts*, and replaces the objects of material sense with spiritual ideas" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 123).

The religion of Christ Jesus will always demonstrate renascence, the putting off of the false ego of sensuous beliefs and entering into the consciousness of true being, reflecting the qualities of all-creative Mind. To know God as Love is to have the highest concept of Deity. And as we approach the recognition of divine Love through actively loving, expressing the strength, fullness, and outpouring blessing of Love, we put aside the objects and aims and trusts of material sense and perceive our true spiritual heritage. Mrs. Eddy has said (*ibid.*, p. 118): "Ages pass, but this leaven of Truth is ever at work. It must destroy the entire mass of error, and so be eternally glorified in man's spiritual freedom."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Elijah" Is First Performed

(A Letter to Paul Mendelssohn-Bartholdy)

Birmingham, Aug. 26, 1846

"My dear Brother,—

"From the very first you took so kind an interest in my Elijah, and thus inspired me with so much energy and courage for its completion, that I must write to tell you all about its first performance yesterday. No work of mine ever went so admirably the first time of execution, or was received with such enthusiasm, by both the musicians and the audience, as this oratorio. It was quite evident, at the first rehearsal in London, that they liked it, and liked to sing and play it; but I own I was far from anticipating that it would acquire such fresh vigour and 'go' in it at the performance. If you had only been there! During the whole two hours and a half that it lasted, the two thousand people in the large hall, and the orchestra, were all so fully intent on the one object in question, that not the slightest sound was to be heard among the whole audience, so that I could sway at pleasure the enormous orchestra and choir, and also the organ accompaniment. How often I thought of you during the time! More especially, however, when the 'sound of abundance of rain' came, and when they sang the final chorus with furore, and when, after the close of the first part, we were obliged to repeat the whole movement ('Thanks be to God'). Not less than four choruses and four airs were encored, and not one single mistake occurred in the whole of the first part; there were some afterwards in the second part but these were but trifling. A young English tenor sang the last air ('Then shall the righteous shine forth') so beautifully, that I was obliged to collect all my energies so as not to be affected, and to continue beating time steadily. As I said if only you had been there!"—From "The History of Mendelssohn's Oratorio, 'Elijah.'" By F. G. EDWARDS. (London: Novello.)

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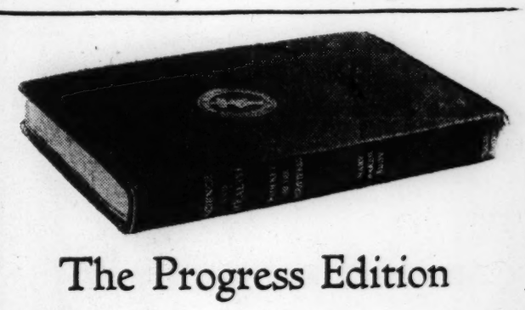

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Financial: Market Quotations

Cheerful Tone Pervades Stock Market Session

Leading Issues Move Up One to Two Points, Closing Firm

Stocks started off the last session of 1933 with a decidedly cheerful tone. It was not a particularly active market, but taking into consideration that it was a short session and many brokers were out of town for the double holiday the volume was fairly good. Total sales aggregated 800 000 shares.

The better sentiment prevailing may be ascribed to the improvement that has taken place in general business.

Total freight car loadings for the week ended Dec. 23, although slightly below the previous week were 6½ per cent above the corresponding week of 1932, and 19½ per cent higher than the like week of 1931, a very significant indication of the trend of general trade.

There was some further selling for year-end tax purposes but this was readily absorbed and did not apparently affect the uptrend in stocks.

Low-priced issues were stronger in the bond market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—New Year's cheer pervaded the final 1933 stock market session today, and prices of leading issues moved up 1 to 2 or more points under the accumulation of bullish sentiment. The activity, after the first hour, reflected some short covering. The close was firm.

Although most commodities markets were closed for the holiday, the grain pit at Chicago was busy with wheat getting up more than 2 cents abushel and other cereals showing improvement.

The dollar had a relapse in foreign exchange dealings, although there was no change in the domestic gold rate. The British pound rallied around 8 cents, while French francs recovered .12 of a cent. There was little to account for the sudden reversal of the dollar trend, except rumors that a free gold market might be established soon in the United States. Bonds continued their steady advance.

The metal shares rallied with foreign currencies. United States Smelting was up 4, Homestake 7, and American Smelting, McIntyre, Dome and Cerro de Pasco around a point each. American Commercial and United States Industrial Alcohols gained 2 each, while Chrysler and du Pont were up similar amounts.

Other active gainers of fractions to a point or more included American Telephone, United States Steel, Allied Chemical, General Motors, Western Union, American Can, Santa Fe, New York Central and Pennsylvania. The utilities were just about steady.

Outlook for 1934

In gauging the outlook for 1934, some statistical commentators pointed out that last summer's levels are not likely to be early reattained, although steadily broadening business and industry is forecast. It is argued that the forthcoming session of Congress makes for uncertainty in forward planning; that rising government expenditures and budget-balancing difficulties can be expected and labor difficulties may intervene.

At the same time, the more hopeful elements feel that the Administration probably will retain congressional control and that federal revenues will rise with business activity and justify increased expenditures now planned. In all, it is held, 1933 witnessed the priming of the industrial pump, and the first half of next year should see it begin to operate under its own power.

Bond Market Steady

The bond market ended the year with a show of quiet strength today. Most groups contributed a majority of gains. Trading was in limited volume.

U. S. Governments added slightly to the rise of recent sessions. Treasury issues improved from 1-32 to 7-32s of a point while Libertys were generally 3-32 to 5-32s higher. High grade corporate loans were steady.

In secondary classifications the best advances, ranging up to 2 points, were recorded by Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s, Erie 5s, Southern Pacific 4½s, American & Foreign Power 5s, Canadian Pacific debentures, Kansas Gas & Electric 4s, North American 5s, Northern Pacific 4s and Postal Telegraph 5s.

Several of the prime issues were transformed at slightly higher levels, these including American Telephone 4½s, Pacific Gas 5s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s.

Foreign loans had narrow markets, but most of them had a steady tone. The principal activity was in French and German issues with the former at higher levels and Reich obligations slightly irregular. Australian 5s climbed more than a point on a moderate turnover. Japan 5½s and Sao Paulo 7s gained about a point each.

Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Twenty-five favorable dividend changes were made this week, compared with 43 the week before, says Standard Statistics Company, which adds: "This probably should not be taken as evidence of a declining trend but as an indication that directors got in the bulk of their good news in the early part of the month." Twelve dividends were resumed, ten extras were voted, two increases appeared, and one initial payment was announced. Unfavorable changes numbered 19, compared with 14 a week ago.

New Departure Company

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—The New Departure Manufacturing Company, now a subsidiary of General Motors, will become a division of that corporation on Jan. 1, it is announced. No changes in management or personnel are planned. New Departure is retiring $5,000,000 shares of preferred stock and is cutting its common stock capital to $1,000,000 from $3,000,000. All the company's assets have been acquired by General Motors.

Commodity Exchange Holiday

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Leading commodity exchanges are closed today for an extended observance of the New Year's weekend. The New York security markets were open as usual, but all markets will close next Monday.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 30	Last Dec. 29
13⅜	3		Adams Express	700	7⅜	7	7⅜	7¼
12½	5½		Addressagraph		8½	8½	8½	8½
11¾	5⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7	6⅞	7	
112	47½	3⅝	Air Reduction	300	90⅞	90¾	90¾	90¾
33	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4100	23¾	21½	23⅜	21¾
8¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	900	3½	3¼	3⅜	3½
149⅜	70¾	6‡	Allied Chem	500	148¼	147⅜	148¼	147½
26⅜	6		Allis Chalmers	300	17¾	17	17	17
47	18½	2	Amerada	300	42	41⅝	42	41¾
35	7¼		Am Ag Ch Del	300	25¼	24⅝	25¼	24¾
49⅞	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	40	40	39⅞	40	39¼
16⅜	1		Am Beet Sugar	300	8¾	8¼	8¾	8½
64	23¾		Am Beet Sug pf	10	47½	47½	47½	
42½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	29¾	29⅜	29¾	29½
100½	69½	4	Am Can	900	98⅝	98½	98⅝	98
39¾	6½		Am Car & Fdry	800	25¼	24½	24⅝	24¾
14	1⅝		Am Chain	200	7½	7	7⅛	7½
31½	3½		Am Chain pf	100	20	20	20	19½
89½	13		Am Com Alcohol	1500	53⅝	50½	52⅝	50⅝
6	1		Am Encaustic T	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
19⅝	3⅞		Am & For Pow	1300	8½	8⅜	8½	8¼
44⅞	7¼		Am & For Pow pf	200	18	18	18	17⅝
35⅜	6⅛		Am & For Pow 6	300	13⅜	13½	13⅜	13⅜
27¼	4⅜		Am & For Pw 2pf	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	400	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18½
18	2½		Am Hide & L	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
17½	3¾		Am Ice	400	6½	6½	6½	6½
15⅞	14¼		Am International	500	7½	7	7⅜	7½
3½	1¼		Am La France	300	1	1	1	⅞
12	1¼		Am La Fr pf	30	2½	2½	2½	
39⅛	5⅞		Am Locomotive	200	27	26¾	26¾	27¼
23⅝	3⅛		Am Metal	500	19⅞	19	19	19⅞
19⅞	4		Am Power & Lt	900	6⅝	6½	6½	6½
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	14	14	14	13⅞
19	4⅜		Am Radiator	2300	14⅝	14¼	14¼	14½
31⅞	5¾		Am Rolling Mill	300	19½	18⅝	19	18⅞
47¾	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	400	39½	38¼	39½	38½
7⅛	⅞		AmSeating	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
11½	1⅜		Am Ship & Com	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
36¾	11⅛	2	Am Shipbuilding	50	28	28	28	19¾
53½	10¾		Am Smelt & Ref	1600	45⅛	44⅛	44⅞	43¾
94	31		Am Smelt & R pf	200	99½	99	99½	99¼
73	20½		Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	71	70⅞	71	70
27	4⅝		Am Steel Fdries	400	20	19⅝	20	19⅞
47⅜	30	2½‡	Am Stores	100	38	38	38	36⅞
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	48¼	47¼	47	
134⅜	86⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	3200	111⅞	109¾	111⅜	110
37⅞	7		Am Type F pf	20	8	7¾	8	e7⅞
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	900	18⅞	18	18⅛	18⅛
80	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	400	54⅜	53½	54⅜	54⅜
17	3½		Am Woolen	300	13	12⅞	13	13
61⅞	22⅜		Am Woolen pf	200	64⅝	64	64	64½
22⅞	5		Anaconda Cop	2000	14⅞	14½	14⅝	14
29¼	7¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
90	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼
7¾	1⅛		Armour Ill A	400	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅜
5	¾		Armour Ill B	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
93	7		Armour Ill pf	3100	59⅞	59	59⅜	58½
7	1⅛		Arnold Constable	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
20	3½		Asso Dry Goods	500	12¼	11¼	12¼	11½
80½	34⅜		Atch T&SF	800	56¼	55½	56¼	55½
74¾	50	3.30	Atchison pf	200	70½	69½	70½	72¾
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	800	28⅞	28½	28⅞	28⅞
39⅛	9		Atlas Powder	100	38½	38½	38½	38
31½	1½		Atlas Tack	400	10½	10½	10½	10¾
84⅛	31	2	Auburn Auto	1000	56⅜	53¼	54¾	54
9⅜	4½		Austin Nichols	100	7½	7½	7½	7½
10⅜	5½		Aviation Corp Del	1400	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7½

—B—

17⅜	3½		Baldwin Loco	600	11⅞	11⅜	11½	11½
32⅞	8¼		Balt & Ohio	900	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23
39½	9½		Balt & Ohio pf	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	25½
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	41	40¾	41	40½
7¾	⅜		Barker Bros	200	3			3
11	3		Barnsdall A	1300	8¼	7¾	7⅞	8¼
12½	3½		Belding Hem	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9
98½	62½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	95½	95½	95½	
15	8⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	200	14	13¾	14	15½
21¼	6¼		Bendix Aviation	900	17½	16⅝	17	16⅞
49¼	10⅛		Bethlehem Steel	2100	37¼	36¾	37	36¾
82	25½		BeBth Steel pf	100	65	65	65	65⅝
82	25½		Beth Steel pf	100	65	65	65	65⅝
29½	6¼		Bigelow Sanford	20	29¾	29	29	29
54½	9½		Bohn Alum & Br	500	58½	57¾	57¾	57½
373⅜	18	1.60	Borden	1500	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	19⅞
21⅝	5½	.25b	Borg Warner	2400	22⅞	21½	22	21½
14¼	2¾		Briggs Mfg	800	12½	12	12⅜	11⅜
41¼	21¾		Brooklyn Man T	900	33⅞	33⅜	33½	33⅜
83½	64	6	Brooklyn H T pf	100	79	79	79	79
12⅞	2		Bucyrus Erie	200	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
9⅝	¾		Budd Mfg	700	5¾	5⅜	5¾	5¾
3⅜	3		Budd Mfg pf	100	26½	25	25½	25½
5¾	1		Budd Wheel	800	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3½
13¼	2½		Bullard	500	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	300	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	15½
8	4⅛		Bush T Bldgs pf cts	20	4½	4½	4½	4½
43¼	8½		Byers	700	24¼	22¾	24	22¼

—C—

34¾	7¾		Calif Packing	300	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19¼
2¼	¼		Callahan Z & L	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1⅛
16¼	2		Campbell Wy&C	700	9½	9	9½	
9⅜	2		Calumet & Hecla	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	400	26	25½	26	25
20⅞	7½		Canadian Pacific	1000	12⅞	12½	12⅞	12½
35½	14	1‡	Cannon Mills	400	29	29	29	29
12½	4¼		Capital Admin	100	5⅞	5	5⅞	5⅞
103½	30½		Case Thresh	1200	69⅞	68	69	68½
29¾	5½	12½	Caterpillar Trac	500	25¼	24⅝	25¼	25
58⅞	4½		Celanese Corp	6400	37	34¼	35¾	34⅝
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	30½	30½	30½	30
11⅝	2		Century Ribbon	500	9⅜	7⅞	9¼	
95	52	7	Century Rib pf	60	100	95	100	
443⅞	57⅛		Cerro de Pasco	800	35⅞	35	35½	34⅜
52½	14⅜	2.52	Chesapeake Corp	300	34½	34	34	34
49¼	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1200	40⅜	40	40⅜	40¼
7⅜	1⅜		Chi Gt West	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
14⅞	2½		Chi Gt W pf	100	7	7	7	6⅝
11¾	1		Chi Mil & St P	400	4½	4¼	4⅜	4¼
18¾	1½		Chi Mil & St P pf	500	7½	7⅜	7½	7⅛
16	1¼		Chi & N'western	1400	7	6¾	7	6⅞
34¾	2		Chi & N'west pf	100	12½	12½	12½	12½
10⅛	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	200	3	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
15	2⅞		Chi RI&P 6%	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
19½	3½		Chi RI&P 7%	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
21½	6		Chile Copper	120	12¼	11¾	12¼	
55⅞	7¾	2	Chrysler	13800	57⅝	54¾	57⅝	54⅞
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	17⅞	17¾	17¾	17¾
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	20	67	67	67	
14¼	5	.25b	Clark Equipment	40	9	9	9	
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28½
22⅝	7		Colgate-Palm-P	500	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
20	3		Collins & Aikman	300	20	19⅞	20	19¼
17⅝	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	300	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
54	9		Colo F & I pf	20	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11
28⅛	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	4200	12⅝	12¼	12½	12½
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	700	62	61½	61½	61½
19¼	4		Comm Credit	900	19	18¼	19	18¼
25	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	110	24½	23½	23½	23½
39½	16	3	Comm Cred A	200	39	38	39	37½
25½	18½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	80	25	24	25	24
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	600	36⅝	36	36⅝	35¾
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	3600	32¼	31	31¾	31½
6¾	1¼		Comwlth & So	7500	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾
60½	17⅜	6	Comwlth & S 62pf	600	22¼	22	22	22
14¾	5⅞		Consol Film I pf	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
27⅝	7⅜	1	Congoleum Nairn	1100	24½	23⅞	24½	23½
11	3		Conde Nast Pub	1400	10	9	9	9½
64⅛	34	3	Consol Gas	9200	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜
99	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	200	83	83	83	83
15⅜	5		Consol Oil	2300	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10¾
10⅜	1½		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
18¼	3		Cont Baking A	300	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼
3¼	1¼		Consol Textile	500	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	1
78⅜	35½	2½	Cont Can	1800	75⅞	75	75	75⅝
3½	1½		Cont Baking B	300	1	1	1	1⅛
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	24	24	24	23¾
4	1		Cont Motors	800	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
19⅝	4⅞		Cont Oil	1400	17⅜	17	17⅜	17¼
39½	23	2‡	Cream of Wheat	100	28¼	28⅛	28¼	28¼
8½	1		Crown Zellerback	100			4	2⅞
37½	9		Crucible Steel	1100	23⅞	22½	22⅝	22⅝
60⅜	16		Crucible Steel pf	200	49	48	48	45
50½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	38	38	38	37½
66	30		Curtis Pub pf	200	43⅞	43¼	43½	44
4⅜	1½		Curtiss-Wright	1400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛
8	2		Curtiss-Wright A	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼

—D—

49	5¾		Deere & Co	1900	28½	27⅝	28	28
93¾	37⅝		Del & Hudson	600	55½	55	55¼	54
46	17¼		Del Lack & W	1800	24¼	23¼	23⅝	23⅜
19¾	2		Denver R G pf	200	6	5⅝	6	
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	65	65	65	60½
100	79¼	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	10	99	99	99	
39½	13	1.80‡	Dome Mines	2700	33¾	34¼	35	33½
26⅜	10½	1.20‡	Dominion Stores	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	22
18	6¾		Dresser A	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	
10¾	2½		Dresser B	100	6	6	6	
96⅞	32½	2‡	du Pont de Nem	11500	96⅜	94	95⅝	93⅝

—E—

10	1½		Eastern Roll Mill	100	5½	5⅛	5½	
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	400	81	80⅝	81	80
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	1700	14¼	13¾	14	13¼
27½	10		Elec Auto-Lite	8200	20¾	19½	20	19½
8¼	1		Elec Boat	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	4¼
4½	1		Elec & Mus Ind	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
15⅜	3½		Elec Pow & Lt	1400	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4¾
36½	7½		Elec Pow & Lpt	600	9¾	9½	9¾	9½
32¾	6½		El Pw&L 6% pf	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
1	⅛		Elk Horn Coal	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
25¾	3¾		Erie RR	200	15	14¾	15	14¾
29½	4½		Erie RR 1pf	100	16½	16½	16½	16¾
23¼	2¼		Erie RR 2pf	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
10	⅞		Evans Products	800	9½	9¼	9½	9⅝

—F—

11¼	2½		Fairbanks Morse	200	7¼	7	7¼	
42½	10		Fairbanks M pf	30	34¾	33½	33½	35
60	33	6	Fed Lt & Tr pf	10	33	33	33	
11¾	¾		Fed Motor Tr	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
4⅞	¾		Fed Screw W	100	2	2	2	1⅞
3¾	1½		Fed Water Serv	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
30	7½	.60‡	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	22½	22½	22½	
36	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	24½
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	400	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	19
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	100	53½	53½	53½	54
19	2½		Follansbee B	400	9	8¾	9	
22	5½		Foster-Wheeler	200	14	14	14	14
26¼	13⅜	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	100	20	20	20	20½
23⅜	2		Foundation	500	14⅜	14	14¾	14⅝
49⅜	16½	2	Freeport Texas	500	45	44½	45	44⅝

—G—

12	2⅝		Gen Am Inv	400	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Trans	2400	35	34⅝	35	34
27	4⅝		Gen Asphalt	500	18½	15	15½	15
20⅞	10½	1	Gen Baking	500	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	11¼
10¼	2½		Gen Bronze	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
11½	1¼		Gen Cable	800	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
46	6½		Gen Cable pf	300	15½	15¼	15½	16
30¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	7300	19½	18¾	19¼	19
12½	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11½
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	6200	34	32½	33	33¾
2⅞			Gen Gas & E A	500	¾	⅝	¾	⅝
16½	3¼		Gen G & E cv pf	100	6½	6½	6½	
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	100	62½	62½	62½	63½
35¾	10	1‡	Gen Motors	39800	35⅝	35	35⅝	35½
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	91	91	91	90½
10½	2½		Gen Out Ad	100	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
8¼	2		Gen Pub Service	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3¼
19½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	33¾	33	33⅜	33¾
23¾	5½		Gen Rlty pf ww	1000	18¾	18	18	
20¼	7⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1600	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	9
7⅜	¾		Gimbel Bros	100	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4½
20	3¾	.25b	Glidden	200	16	15½	16	15
51½	48	7	Glidden pf	10	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	85
16	3		Gobel Adolf	400	6	5⅝	6	6¼
27⅜	2	1.20	Gold Dust	400	17⅞	17¾	17⅝	17⅞
81½	3		Goodrich	1200	13¾	13	13½	13½
63	9		Goodrich pf	700	40	37	40	37
47½	9¼		Goodyear	2100	35⅞	35	35¾	35
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	300	78	75½	75½	76
17½	6½		Gotham Silk Hos	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
5⅝	1		Graham Paige	1700	3¼	2¾	3	2⅝
10⅝	3⅜		Grand Union	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
38½	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	300	36½	36½	36½	36½

1933 High	Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 30	Last Dec. 29
23⅜	4⅝		Great Nor pf	2100	20	19½	19⅝	19⅞
16⅜	5½		Great Nor Ore	1000	11	10⅝	11	10⅜
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	2600	36¼	29¾	30	29¾

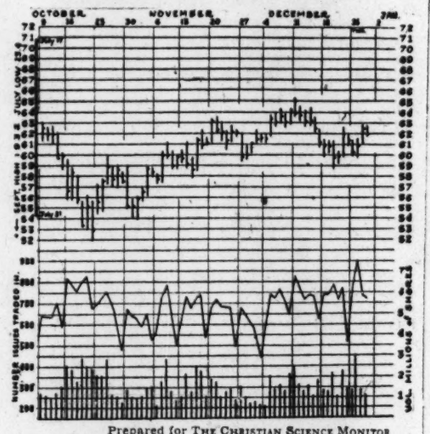
—H—

25½	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	400	25	22	25	
9½	1½		Hahn Dept Sto	600	5½	5⅜	5½	5¼
25½	6½		Harbison Walker	400	14½	13¾	14½	13⅞
30	5½		Hat Corp pf	10	19¾	19¾	19¾	19
97½	44	5g	Hazel Atlas	500	90	89	90	89½
68⅝	15	2½g	Hercules Powder	200	61	61	61	61½
72	35½	3	Hershey Choc	100	50	50	50	
90	64⅜	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	90	90	90	
10½	3½		Holland Furnace	200	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
373	145	17g	Homestake Min	700	323	317	322	315
15	4½		Houdaille Her A	100	11½	11½	11½	
6⅜	1		Houdaille Her B	100	4	4	4	4
38	8¼		Houston Oil	700	21	20	21	
7⅜	1⅞		Houston Oil new	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
38⅝	8½	1	Howe Sound	3200	38⅜	37	38	37
19	6½		Hudson & Man	200	7¼	6¾	7¼	6⅝
16⅜	3		Hudson Motor	3200	14¼	14¼	14⅜	14⅝
7⅜	1⅝		Hupp Motors	600	4	3¾	4	4

—I—

50¾	8½		Ill Central	1000	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	30⅝
88	24	4	Indus Rayon	100	80	80	80	79
78	10½	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	61½	61	61	61½
3⅞	1¼		Insuranshare Md	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜

Sensitive Market Average Daily Range 20 Active Stocks



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Interpretation of Market Movements

By HUMPHREY B. NEILL, President, Neill-Tyson, Inc., New York

There is probably no more difficult period in the year to think clearly on market probabilities than this week. The tendency is to look upon the turn of the year as assuring "better everything."

General opinion seems to be that a big advance will take place after New Year's. If the market follows its habit of going contrary to general expectancy, the early part of January is likely to witness irregularity or lower prices.

However, we can still watch technical indications for clues. The support accorded our average in the 59-60 level was impressive. Nevertheless, there is still some real resistance above in the 63-64 area.

13¾	4⅛		Interboro Rap T	200	13⅜	13¼	13¼	13⅝
4½	⅝		Intercon Rub	100	2⅛	2

Financial: News and Comment

Total U. S. Loans Abroad on Jan. 1 $16,715,000,000

Down 1¼ Billions From 1931 Peak as Shown by Max Winkler Survey

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Allowing for refunding operations in respect of foreign loans already outstanding in the American market; for the retirement of bonds through the employment of sinking funds; for the repurchase of existing commitments by foreign debtors, and for the repatriation of issues by foreign obligors, either directly or through intermediaries, America's stake abroad at the beginning of 1934 is estimated, exclusive of so-called political commitments, at $16,715,427,500, according to a study by Dr. Max Winkler, member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Bernard, Winkler & Co. and head of the American Council of Foreign Bondholders, Inc.

Dr. Winkler's study is the tenth annual survey of American investments abroad, and includes, as did earlier reports, all types of investments by American interests in foreign countries, that is, securities publicly sold and privately placed, as well as the acquisition of assets abroad, regardless of whether such transactions involved the issuance of securities in the American market.

Compared with the peak established at the end of 1931, the present figure represents a decline of more that $1,250,000,000, while compared with last year the drop amounts to over $400,000,000," Dr. Winkler says. "For the second time in the history of the United States as a creditor nation, America's stake abroad showed a marked decline from the figure at the beginning of the previous year.

Total U. S. Investments Abroad

	Jan. 1 '34	Jan. 1 '33	Jan. 1 '32	Jan. 1 '14
Europe	$4,882	$5,159	$5,765	350
Canada	4,537	4,547	4,601	750
South America	3,027	3,077	3,079	100
*Central Am.	3,005	3,009	3,015	1,200
Australasia	824	896	1,012	175
Miscellaneous	440	476	496	50
Total	$16,715	$17,164	$17,968	$2,625

*Including Mexico, Cuba and West Indies.

"Examination of statistics relative to America's foreign investments durng the past two years shows that the rôle of the United States as a creditor power has virtually come to a standstill. In 1931, also a difficult year as regards the economic and financial condition of nations the world over, America's stake abroad aggregated appreciably more than $500,000,000. Whether the United States has definitely passed out of the picture as a dispenser of credit, due chiefly to all kinds of moratoria, standstills, wholesale defaults, and repudiations on the part of foreign debtors, time alone will tell. While the marketing of new foreign loans would, with but very few exceptions, seem well nigh impossible at the moment, it is safe to assume that even exceptional cases—that is, first-grade credit risks—will for the time being prefer to obtain financial accommodations elsewhere."

Increase of 0.5 Per Cent in Prices For Dec. 26 Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—A moderate advance of 0.5 points for the quiet holiday week left the Annalist Weekly Index of Wholesale Commodity Prices at 101.2 on Tuesday, Dec. 26, against 100.7 (revised) the Tuesday previous. The rise was due primarily to higher prices for steers, and to a less extent to an advance in hog and butter prices.

The monthly average for December declined to 101.6 from 103.2, but in terms of gold rose to 64.7 from 64.1. The advance in the gold basis index reflected the recovery of the dollar at the end of November, following the virtual cessation of the progressive advances in the RFC gold prices. In terms of gold, prices were fairly stable during the month.

Retail food prices moved downward in the fortnight ended Dec. 5, the Bureau of Labor Index (1913=100) declining to 105.5 from 106.8 on Nov. 21. The index now stands about 16½ per cent above the April low point of 90.4, and nearly 2 per cent below the high point of 107.4 reached on Sept. 26.

Of the 51 cities included in the index, Cincinnati showed the greatest decline for the fortnight (3.8 per cent), with Wilwaukee (2.8 per cent), Little Rock (2.2 per cent), Los Angeles (2.1 per cent) and Washington (2.0 per cent) next in order.

Pork chops declined 11.3 per cent in the period, followed by potatoes (4.3 per cent), oranges (3.6 per cent), round steak and eggs (2.8 per cent), sirloin steak (2.1 per cent) and lard (2.0 per cent).

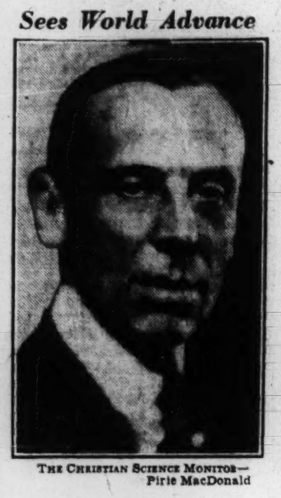
Philippines Sending More Sugar to United States

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Raw sugar shipments to United States from the Philippines from Nov. 1 to Dec. 15 totaled 133,571 long tons, an increase of 12.7 per cent over the same period last year. Refined shipments amounted to 8021 tons, a 12.3 per cent increase according to cables to the N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange, Inc.

Last year 118,520 tons of raw sugar and 7142 tons of refined were shipped. One hundred and thirty-one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine tons were destined for Atlantic ports and 9643 tons for Pacific points this year compared with 118,520 for Atlantic and 7142 tons for Pacific in 1932.

The current Philippine crop will be of record proportions, latest estimates indicating 1,350,000 tons. During the crop year, which started Nov. 1, 1932, and ended Oct. 30, 1933, 1,084,709 tons were shipped to the United States, an increase of 166,783 tons, or 18.2 per cent over the 1931-32 year when 917,926 tons were shipped.

Sees World Advance



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Pirie MacDonald

Alfred P. Sloan Jr.
President of the General Motors Corporation.

Motors Executive Sees Improvement Gaining Momentum

By Alfred P. Sloan

"Irrespective of how we may react individually to the various economic proposals of the year, dramatic as they have been and full of possibilities in their influence on our future, to my mind one fact rises above the mass of conjecture, theories and experiments that we have before us. That fact is the world at large has materially improved its position, and has been improving it for over a year.

"We are better off on practically all counts than we were a year ago. Naturally, this improvement could not, in such a short interval of time, be reflected throughout our entire economic structure. That would be expecting too much. But we must appreciate that such a trend, having definitely manifested itself, is bound to gain momentum as time passes. We can manage our affairs so as to accelerate or retard this movement but in the long run it is bound to assert itself.

"Experimentation can be conducted blindly or with an open mind. In the same way reliance upon past experience can be blind or open minded. We are living in an era characterized by swift movements—social as well as economic. We must strive to keep both an open mind and an open heart.

"If all do so, I am sure that we will preserve in a wholesome sense the initiative, courage and aggressiveness of the individual. After all, it is these qualities that have made this country what it is, with a standard of living that is the envy of all other peoples of the world. These qualities are not to be blindly exalted but intelligently nourished."

Credit Unions Aid Wage Earners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Dec. 30—Cash credits in small amounts whenever needed by wage or salary-earning men and women are being supplied by credit unions, replacing loan sharks, as a result of recent legislation in this State. The unions are being sponsored by large business firms, churches, municipalities and schools, as well as by the workers and members of these various organizations.

Limitation is placed on the size of the unions in this State, a feature which differs from many developed elsewhere. The limit is placed at $15,000, with a view to building up reservoirs for unit members instead of great financial institutions which may be tempted to enter banking or related activities.

The credit union movement here, according to Mr. W. J. Barnett, state bank commissioner, aims to encourage thrift among small wage and salary earners; to eliminate the nefarious "loan sharks" by making small loans available to members of the credit union; and replace banks which have failed, or to provide a loaning agency in small communities which never had a bank.

Shares of stock are sold at the rate of $5 to $10 each as per value, with members making payments as low as 25 cents a month.

High Hopes Held For Trade Gains, Says Dun Review

Advance 'Little Short of Phenomenal'—Retailers Gratified by Volume

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Dun and Bradstreet's trade review this week says that contrasted with conditions at the close of 1932, at which time sales in nearly all divisions were under those of the year preceding, with the downtrend of production unchecked, and unemployment rising from week to week, the "progress that has been made since April is little short of phenomenal."

"The arrival of no years in the last decade has been greeted with higher hopes that those which will herald the dawn of 1934, in view of the multiplicity of favorable forces which are destined to strengthen and accelerate the forward movement, which was given such a determined start during the current year," says the review.

Federal Money Big Aid

"Cheerfulness over the outlook is especially marked in country districts, where the steady flow of checks to farmers cooperating with the AAA in the crop adjustment program has pushed buying power ahead, while the release of pay-roll money of the CWA is ameliorating the relief situation in urban centers. The further liquidation of frozen bank assets is bringing its own special benefits, as most of this money is being exchanged immediately for deferred merchandise requirements. Probably the full influence of all the federal relief money now being distributed will not become plainly evident until after the turn of the year."

The icy grip of winter on practically the entire country, with the exception of a few states in the South, stimulated retail sales to such an extent that the weather will "add sufficiently to the other favorable developments of the last two months to place the majority of commercial and industrial divisions in a better position than they were at the close of last year," holds the survey.

The report adds that the "rapid increase in consumer demand during November and December will enable many retailers to close 1932 with the largest profits they have booked in more than three years. The general outlook for retailers for the early months of next year is considered the most encouraging since 1930, with many stores planning programs of expansion."

Sales Better Than Expected

It is noted that in the wholesale markets, retailers' sales were larger than expected and the further interesting fact that orders for work clothing and work shoes are nearly double the total of December, 1932.

A sharp gain in industrial activity for the week brought the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, up to 65.8 per cent—the highest level attained since the week of Aug. 30. This is a gain of 12.3 points from the position occupied in the corresponding week of 1932.

"In the closing week of the year industrial activity remains at a good level, with employment in all lines well maintained, excepting plants closing for the year-end inventory period, supported in many instances by governmental orders. Schedules in a number of industries have been bolstered by the orders from governmental relief agencies for clothing, textiles, coal, lumber, and food products.

Survey Shows Favorable Comparison With 1932

For the first time since the depression started, all four of the indices, which record the outgo of the average consumer in the monthly survey made by Investors Syndicate, of Minneapolis, make a favorable comparison with the year previous.

In addition to cost of living figures, retail buying, auto buying and even home building, a laggard in other months, are above November, 1932, final figures for November show. While cost of living is up 2.9 per cent over the corresponding month, it has not mounted nearly as fast as wages, so this too, is regarded as a favorable index.

Italy Guarantees Bond Issues In Rehabilitating Industry

Institute for Industrial Reconstruction, Corresponding to R. F. C., to Reorganize Electrical Industry as First Step in Ambitious Scheme

By Paul Cremona

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Italian Government has taken an important step in the rehabilitation of big business by authorizing the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction, which corresponds to the American Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and which was created early in 1933 with the object of affording long-term finance to sound industries for the purpose of rationalizing production, to issue special series of debentures representing the stock of certain concerns placed under the control of its liquidating section.

The debentures are guaranteed at a fixed rate of interest, 4 per cent, and participate at fixed rates in any dividends the said concerns may be able to distribute over and above the guaranteed interest payments. Moreover, the holders of thees debentures have the right to exchange them, on conditions prescribed in each case by the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction, for the stock thus held on trust in their behalf.

By this means it is hoped to reeducate the public to take an interest in productive investments, while avoiding the danger that business enterprise, rehabilitated with the assistance of the State should again become the prey of speculative maneuvers or be reabsorbed by complex and excessively vast business coalitions of a monopolistic character and on a scale exceeding the normal possibilities of efficient control. In view of the exceptional public interest of the ends in view, these debentures will enjoy the Government's guarantee and the other advantages mentioned in the law establishing the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction.

Electrical Reorganization

The first transaction of the kind has been the complete reorganization of the Società Idroelettrica Piemontese, known as S. I. P., one of the largest Italian electrical concerns, which was threatened with collapse. The S. I. P. company, which developed in a period of high prices costs, had grown, like many other similar enterprises, without control in times of speculation. Through various affiliations the S. I. P. had become interested in undertakings not strictly limited to the main objects of the company of producing and distributing hydroelectric power. In particular, the company had taken up large holdings of telephone concerns in northern and central Italy; it controlled all the wireless stations of the Italian broadcasting service, several insurance companies, newspapers, etc. As a result of these activities, the company's share capital had been continuously increasing, rising from 40,000,000 lire in 1923 to 847,500,000 lire in 1932. Its shares rose from their original nominal value of 125 lire to 250 lire, then dropped heavily and could find no purchasers at 20.

The Institute for Industrial Reconstruction has now split the S. I. P. into three separate and independent companies—a telephone company, a second for the production of electricity and a third for the distribution of electricity. The S. I. P. has surrendered its interests and holdings of telephone shares to the Institute for Industrial Reconstruction, and at the same time has written down its share capital from 847,500,000 to 339,000,000 lire, by reducing the nominal value of the shares from 125 to 50 lire each.

The Institute for Industrial Reconstruction has, on the other hand, set up in Turin a new company, with the holding of telephone shares now in its possession, with a nominal capital of 400,000,000 lire, in shares of 500 lire each, and has issued a similar amount of 4 per cent 20-year bonds at par in equal denomination.

Government-Guaranteed Bonds

Both principal and interest of these bonds are guaranteed by the Italian Government. These bonds are offered in the first instance to the shareholders of the S. I. P. company, to the extent of one new bond for every nine shares held. The balance remaining available will be taken up at par by underwriters.

The interest payable on the bonds, at the rate of 4 per cent, will be provided in the ordinary way by the working profits of the new telephone company. Should, however, the company's profits allow for a larger dividend, 80 per cent of the extra distributable profits will be devoted to any additional profits on the bonds up to 6 per cent, and, after 6 per cent has been paid, the bonds are entitled to 60 per cent of all further net profits, as additional interest.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tax sales, and a fair enough run of good news seem to have been the chief preoccupations of a trading week which was foreshortened by the holidays on both ends. Monday was Christmas, and today brokerage houses are pretty empty with traders away for the holidays again, but the middle of the week saw some rather interesting market action. Outside the stock market little happened. A bank or two more, including the Chase, sold preferred stock to the R. F. C. Both the bond market and the commodities market wound up the year on the up side. The weekly reserve statement showed little change.

On Tuesday, with time to think over the President's Christmas present to the American silver mines, the stock market took a more sober view of its significance, and apparently decided that it meant little even to silver and silver shares. The market resumed the downtrend of the previous fortnight.

Good news came along on Tuesday and Wednesday, and turned the market up. Steel reports showed operations holding up well over the holidays, contrary to the seasonal trend, and Dodge figures on building contracts for the first half of December alone were 50 per cent more than the entire December of last year. And news came out of Detroit of the optimism of the motor manufacturers in the face of current difficulties in tooling up. November operating results of railroads came out intermittently through the week and these showed a slight improvement in gross over last year and a substantial improvement in net operating income, whereas the October figures had been substantially under those of October, 1932.

Tax Selling a Factor

With this support from the news, the market rallied boldly on Thursday, wiping out all the losses of the previous 10 days and topping the highs of the previous week's one-day silver purchase boom.

Apparently tax selling has considerable to do with the pressure on the market since the middle of the month, for on Thursday and Friday the sales for cash were in heavy volume. All sales to establish losses in the current year have to be completed before the end of the week. Recent changes in exchange ruling on delivery give the seller two days to deliver, and with Saturday only half a trading day, ordinary sales on Thursday and Friday would be too late. Hence, the large volume of sales for cash, special transactions usually made at a fraction under the market for immediate delivery.

Steel trade reports on Wednesday pointed out that the current high rate of steel operations is without support from three major consuming lines—motors, rails, and construction. A dip in steel operations the first of the year is generally expected, but the assumption is that these three outlets for steel will open up in January, and that in view of the ease with which the industry has gotten along without them, it ought to do exceedingly well with them. Steel shares were among the strongest on the list.

This strength was shared with motors, chemicals and building stocks. The utilities also showed strength. The bond market was strong throughout the week but federal issues had indifferent support.

There was little change in the money picture. The RFC price for gold was held steady at $34.06, making it quite obvious that the one increase this month, from $34.01 to $34.06 on Dec. 18, was announced for the sole purpose of disillusioning the financial community about rumors that the managed currency program was to be abandoned. The dollar fluctuated only slightly on the foreign exchanges, remaining substantially above the RFC-indicated value.

A widespread expectation in the street is that the President will put his managed currency program through Congress with legislation to permit the Terasury to take it over from the RFC and possibly with legislative permission to purchase foreign gold in larger or even unlimited volume. The order of the President that all gold be turned in to the Treasury, and eliminating the $100 exemption, was regarded in some quarters as preliminary to devaluation of the dollar, though this was denied by Treasury officials.

More Favorable News

Still more news of a mildly favorable nature came along in the latter part of the week. Electric power sales and carloadings showed a slightly better than seasonal improvement. Straggling retail reports showed Christmas buying even better than expected. Foreign trade figures for November showed a $56,000,000 favorable trade balance, as large as the entire trade balance of previous months since April. The PWA announced further loans of about $35,000,000 to the railroads for purchase of rails and for rehabilitation of way, structures, and equipment.

The street now awaits the President's two messages to Congress, the first on the state of the Union and the second on the budget. Everybody is waiting to hear what the President will say about his money plans. And everybody is guessing what the budget figures will show. About the current year his estimates are expected to be fairly accurate. The Treasury officials who make up these figures for him have an excellent record for guessing. Much interest was manifested in the fact that the current deficit just passed the $1,000,000,000 mark on Tuesday. But about the following year his figures will not be of much value. In December, 1930, President Hoover predicted a deficit for the year 1931-1932 of $31,000,000, and 18 months later the Treasury closed its books with a deficit of roughly 100 times that amount. Too much happens in between for anyone to foresee.

Goodrich Building New 35,000 Spindle Mill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THOMASTON, Ga., Dec. 30—Construction here has begun on a new 35,000-spindle mill by the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company. The mill, it is planned, will give work to approximately 500 persons.

The mill is to be known as "Unit B" of the Martha Mills, and will be given over entirely to the production of textile fabrics for automobile tires.

Seven-Cent Wheat Upturn Followed By Sharp Decline

Heavy Profit-Taking and Bearish Russian News Bring Reaction

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 30—The wheat market showed unexpected strength for the usually dull holiday period this week but suffered a sharp reaction from the top as the result of heavy profit-taking after a seven-cent upturn, and selling induced by bearish Russian reports and forecast for possible rain or snow for the southwest.

Buying earlier in the week was stimulated by reports of a much better flour demand, sales being much larger than a year ago; by the cold wave which threatened additional damage to the southwest crop; and by the drop in receipts to the smallest volume on the crop.

Flour business has been dull for some time, and the jump in sales was especially welcome at this time. Trade reports indicate there will be a much better market for flour after the turn of the year.

Temperature Extremes

Up to the end of the week the hard winter wheat section received no important precipitation. Kansas reports indicate that, on the basis of the low condition of wheat at the beginning of winter, the abandonment this season should be 25 per cent or more. Violent extremes in temperatures the last few weeks have caused some apprehension of further damage.

While this country is virtually on a domestic basis, there being no prospect for export sales for a long time, the foreign reports still have considerable effect, and foreign estimates that the Russian wheat crop was 25 per cent larger than a year ago smothered bullish enthusiasm to some extent.

Liverpool and other foreign markets have been rather steady, failing to respond much to the upturns on this side. Reports indicate that European crop conditions are less favorable than a year ago, while the drop in stocks afloat to a total less than 20,000,000 bushels caused some comment abroad.

Southern Hemisphere countries will have a surplus for export about 23,000,000 bushels less than in 1933.

Small Trade Volume

The volume of trade has been small most of the time, although there was a sharp pickup for a day or so with eastern interests credited with buying wheat. Cash trade has been rather slow, but with little pressure to sell from any quarter. Northwestern receipts dropped off abruptly following a rush of North Dakota wheat that had been held back by the embargo against shipments from that state.

Monetary developments had no great effect on the market.

Corn had a good bulge, but also met heavy selling, which caused a reaction of about 2 cents from the top. Country selling has fallen to small proportions, but the big visible stocks, the largest ever known, still tend to make buyers cautious on the hard spots. Iowa reports indicate feeders are obliged to scramble for their current needs of corn, as so much corn has been sealed up, and loans taken, that the oating supply is limited. The demand for shipment at Chicago has not been aggressive. Cold weather has stimulated consumption of corn to some extent.

Oats and rye moved up with other grains, also reacting late in the week.

Revenue Freight Loadings Show A Slight Decrease

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The American Railway Association announces that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Dec. 23 were 527,067, a decrease of 27,765 below the previous week but an increase of 32,557 above 1932 and 86,168 above 1931 when loadings were reduced by inclusion of the Christmas holiday.

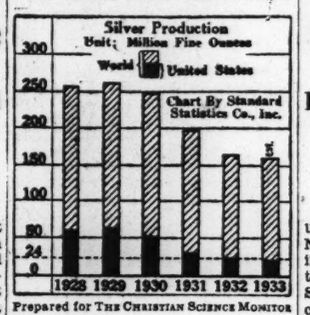
Miscellaneous freight loaded for the week was 182,528 cars, a decrease of 9436 below the preceding week but 43,997 above 1932 and 37,315 over 1931; less than carload merchandise 155,179, a decrease of 4234 below the preceding week but 889 over last year and 4738 over 1931; grain and grain products, 24,423, a decrease of 5387 below the preceding week and 945 below last year but 3090 above 1931; forest products, 17,877, a decrease of 2010 below the preceding week but 5221 above 1932 and 4187 above 1931; ore, 3736, an increase of 367 over the preceding week and 1833 over 1932 and 131 above 1931; coal, 121,650, a decrease of 3618 below the preceding week and 19,250 below 1932 but 32,006 above 1931; coke, 6743, a decrease of 908 below the preceding week but 113 above last year and 2382 above 1931; livestock, 14,931, a decrease of 2539 but 699 above last year and 1500 above 1931.

American Consulates For Russia Being Considered

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—American consulates to expedite new Russian-American business and protect the interests of Americans in the Soviet are likely to be opened in four of the chief commercial and industrial cities when Ambassador William C. Bullitt's assignment to Moscow becomes permanent.

Still subject to change when Mr. Bullitt completes his preliminary survey as to where American interests need representation, three of the cities selected are understood in official quarters to be Moscow, Leningrad (Petrograd), and Vladivostok. Still under consideration for the fourth consular post, as well as for additions to the list later, are Kiev, Baku, Tiflis, Kharkov, Batum, Novorossilk and Novosibirsk.

Silver Production Off in Recent Years



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DOMESTIC silver production has been in the neighborhood of 25,000,000 ounces for the last three years, compared with more than 50,000,000 ounces in 1928, 1929 and 1930.

World production has also dropped in recent years, although not so sharply.

Definite Headway Made by Business In the Year 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—In their current Bulletin, the publishers of Poor's Manual review the immediate situation and present their 1934 forecast as follows:

"The United States has made headway during 1933; definite accomplishments stand out: business activity and prices are at higher levels; the banking structure is more secure; the public has more confidence. We accept these accomplishments thankfully without argument as to which of the two causes, natural forces or Governmental stimuli, had the greater influence.

"Much remains to be accomplished before recovery is established: a balanced budget; long-term financing of the public debt; a more definite monetary policy; reassurance of business men and investors that the 'profit-motive' will not be eliminated by socialistic legislation; an investment market; an improvement in the public utility situation; a further awakening of the capital goods industries; and further improvement in those condistions already reflecting accomplishment.

"The necessary betterment in the unfavorable conditions will not be accomplished quickly; and this slowness will be the chief source of uneasiness and uncertainty in 1934. Patently, the influence of the Governmental agencies on public psychology combined with that of an experimenting Administration and a voluble Congress, will be strong in the first few months of 1934; but as recovery continues, the influence of mose of these agencies will decline."

"We forecast further accomplishments for 1934."

Atlas Tack Investigation

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Testimony that Philip H. Philbin Jr. made $600,000 profit in the spectacular rise of the stock of Atlas Tack Corporation to its collapse on Dec. 16 was brought out in the State Attorney-General's investigation into the gyrations of the stock.

American Cotton Use Shows Gain During November

Largest Consumption Since Like 1928-29 Period—Stocks Lower

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—The world used more American cotton during November than in any corresponding month since 1928, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. During November, world cotton mills spun 1,206,000 bales of the American staple as compared with 1,215,000 in October, 1,200,000 in November last year, and 1,030,000 in November two years ago. In November, 1928, the world used 1,345,000 bales.

The decline in world consumption of American cotton from October to November this year was less than seasonal, as measured by the average change in the past eight years; the decline this year was 0.7 per cent as compared with an eight-year average decrease of 2.1 per cent.

Use Best in Four Years

During the first four months of the current cotton season, that is, from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, world consumption of the American staple was the largest for any corresponding period since the 1928-29 season. Consumption totaled 4,879,000 bales from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30 this season as compared with 4,640,000 in the corresponding portion of last season, 4,040,000 two seasons ago, and 5,104,000 in the 1928-29 season.

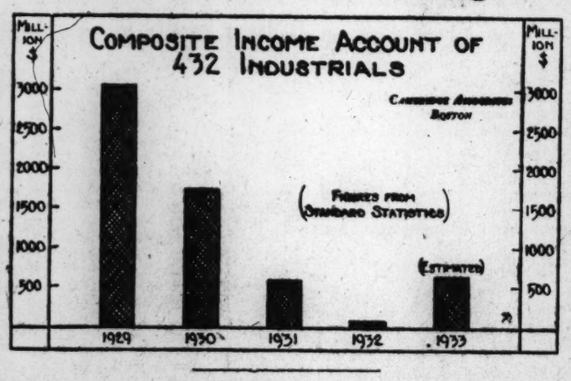
All of the major divisions of the world cotton spinning industry, with the exception of the United States, used as much or more American cotton in November this year than in November last year, and all divisions used more than two years ago. From Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, all divisions of the world cotton spinning industry except the Orient used more American cotton than in the corresponding portion of last season, and all divisions used more than two seasons ago and three seasons ago.

World Stock Decreases

The world stock of American cotton on Nov. 30, including the unpicked portion of the crop, aggregated 19,570,000 bales as compared with 21,276,000 on the corresponding date last year, 21,559,000 two years ago, 16,367,000 three years ago, and 14,235,000 four years ago. The average stock at the end of November during the five years from 1926 to 1930, when supplies may be considered as having been about normal, was 15,681,000 bales. The stock of American cotton at world mills on Nov. 30 this year was the largest on record, totaling 2,710,000 bales as compared with 2,458,000 at the end of November last year, 2,186,000 two years ago, and the previous end-November maximum of 2,627,000 bales in 1927.

The stock on plantations, including ginned as well as unpicked and unginned cotton, was the smallest for Nov. 30 since 1927, totaling 3,526,000 bales as compared with 5,230,000 last year, and 6,296,000 two years ago. The stock at warehouses in the United States and afloat to and at Europe and the Orient was slightly smaller than a year ago.

Public Debt Up $7,300,000,000 In Three Years, and Rising Fast



May Reach $35,000,000,000 in 1934—Rapidity of Increase Due to Extraordinary Expenditures of New Deal—Ordinary Federal Budget Smaller

FROM the peak of $26,000,000,000 in 1919, the public debt shown in the solid line was reduced to $16,200,000,000 in 1930.

It is now on the way up, reached $23,500,000,000 in 1933, may go to $35,000,000,000 in 1934. Federal expenditures, shown in the dotted line, vary with the public debt.

Ordinary expenditures have been cut during the last year, but extraordinary expenditures, to finance the New Deal, contributed a $2,097,000,000 deficit during the first six months of the fiscal year starting July, 1933, according to the National Committee for Economy in Government.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

On the Side of the Angels

By L. A. SLOPER

PLYMOUTH THEATER, Boston—The Theater Guild Inc. presents Eugene O'Neill's new play, "Days Without End," directed by Philip Moeller, settings designed by Lee Simonson. First performance Dec. 27, 1933. The cast:

John ..... Earle Larimore
Loving ..... Stanley Ridges
William Eliot ..... Richard Barbee
Father Baird ..... Robert Loraine
Elsa, John Loving's wife ..... Selena Royle
Margaret ..... Caroline Newcombe
Lucy Hillman ..... Ilka Chase
Herbert Stillwell ..... Frederick Forrester
Nurse ..... Margaret Swope

Mr. O'Neill seems definitely to have gone over to the side of the angels. With "Ah, Wilderness!" he put aside the brutality and cynicism of some of his earlier work to write a comedy of tender sympathy. In "Days Without End" he submits a drama of struggle between faith and atheism, good and evil, love and hatred, in which love, virtue ano faith triumph. The playwright manifestly has entered the period of his development over which may be inscribed, "Das Ewige Ja."

Technically, he is still experimenting. A "modern miracle play," he calls his new piece, and two actors represent the yea-saying and the nay-saying sides of his principal character. The figure impersonating John Loving's spirit of denial stands always just behind him, moving as he moves, speaking in his voice. John is kept busy, correcting or modifying the things his other self makes him say, disavowing the things he makes him do. "It wasn't I," he protests.

* * *

This device combines some of the virtues of the mask and of the soliloquy. The Alter Ego either wears a mask or is given a masklike makeup which conveys his sinister nature. And the conversations of John with himself when he is alone constitute an exteriorization of the soliloquy.

All this seemed clear enough; yet by evidence of comments heard during the intervals there were some among the audience who were puzzled by the device. Perhaps their difficulty was in adjusting themselves to the change in the Alter Ego's manner of address when John was with others. In solitude, John and his shadow addressed each other like two persons in ordinary conversation; whereas the voice of John in company was alternately the voice of one of the paired actors and then of the other—but always taken by the other characters as the voice of John. Nevertheless, by the time the final curtain fell the method apparently had become clear to everybody present; for the audience remained for a far longer and more emphatic demonstration of approval than is customary in a Boston theater.

For his construction, Mr. O'Neill has relied upon the plot within a plot. Loving is planning a novel about a man who as a boy had lost his religious faith when both his parents passed on in spite of his prayers for them, and who grew up an atheist and a social radical until he found a haven of love in his marriage. But, driven by his spirit of negation, he destroys that happiness by violating his marriage vow. His wife then dies, and again he abandons himself to denial and despair.

* * *

This plot closely parallels the history of Loving's own life. The play picks it up just after his unfaithfulness. When Loving outlines the story to his wife, she recognizes the resemblance, believes that Loving hates their love and wants to destroy it, and places herself in dire physical straits by deliberate exposure to the weather. As her life hangs in the balance, Loving is torn between the two sides of his nature; but she revives and expresses forgiveness of him, just as he forces his nay-saying self to allow him to return to the church of his fathers, where after a struggle the Alter Ego is destroyed and faith returns. John cries: "Love is all; death is dead."

It is significant that Elsa's expression of forgiveness immediately follows her husband's decision to turn to God, and that as soon as the nothingness of his fears becomes apparent to him it is made evident that it is unnecessary for the conclusion of his novel to be duplicated in their own lives. Elsa recovers and they find peace.

Mr. O'Neill, a Roman Catholic himself, has turned naturally enough to the Roman Catholic Church for his symbolism. But his play is not propaganda for a particular sect. The faith for which he speaks is the universal aspiration of men to spiritual understanding and comfort.

It is worthy of note that a play on such a subject can hold an audience tense with interest today. The fact seems to confirm the impression given by such previous successes as "One Sunday Afternoon" and "Ah, Wilderness!"—to mention only two—that the public is turning from the cynical type of play that was the vogue for several seasons.

The unquestionable success of the play is the more remarkable since it offers a minimum of external action. The drama is almost wholly mental. Mr. O'Neill has taken the conversational hurdle with aplomb. His characters talk nearly as much as Mr. Shaw's but they stop short of boring us, though there are spots where a curtailment of verbiage would point the action.

Interpretations of the play will vary. Some will see in it a dramatization of the Freudian "death-wish" doctrine, others a modern version of the Faust theme, others a simple struggle between faith and doubt. These phases are all present but they are all incidental. It is more reasonable to accept the author's own definition of his work as a "miracle play." For its real significance is its exposition of the power of spiritual love to reveal the unreality of the supposed powers of negation and hatred.

The production was worthy of praise. The settings are mere suggestions, placed effectively against a dark background. Mr. Larimore and Mr. Ridges had the difficult task of projecting the dual character of John. Mr. Larimore surpassed his previous achievements in conveying the thoughts of a character. He still needs to give more attention to the emphases that will shade the meaning of some of his speeches. Mr. Ridges as the shadow used to full advantage the vocal inflections which were all he had to depend upon during most of the play. Miss Royle realized visibly the part of the wife. She was especially effective in projecting the horror that comes over Elsa when the full meaning of John's recital dawns upon her. Mr. Loraine gives a well-conceived portrayal of John's priest-uncle, which was prevented from attaining its full effect on the first night by uncertainty of his lines.

American Genre Paintings

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

PIONEERING days in the American West provided most of the subjects in the exhibition of early genre paintings on view until Jan. 31 at the Newhouse Galleries. That the artists who did them were themselves pioneers in the discovery of æsthetic character in the evolving nation is evident in the number of names that are listed as members of the National Academy: Audubon's closely observed and expertly drawn "Texan Leopard Cat"; George H. Boughton's narrative painting, "Happy Days"; John G. Brown's illustrative "Picking Flowers"; Thomas Cole's idyllic portrait of Daniel Boone resting beside his cabin on the banks of the Great Osage in Missouri; Alvin Fisher's pictures of his life on plain and farm; Edward L. Henry's "Returning from Church"; John William Hill's celebration of the luxurious St. Nicholas Hotel in the Manhattan of 70 years ago; Henry Inman's portraits of Audubon and of a mother and daughter.

Eastman Johnson, whose passing came in 1906, was closest, with Frederick Remington, to the present day of any of these early artists, in both years and style. His "Day's Work Done," with its exemplification of painter's vision, is a surpassing accomplishment in this company, and proves him to be not unworthy at his best of comparison with Winslow Homer. This picture depicts two working women meeting on the path over a hill. Other academicians include Seymour J. Guy, Thomkins H. Matteson, John Ludlow Morton, William Sidney Mount, William Ranney, Thomas P. Rossiter, Joshua Shaw, Junius Brutus Stearns, William Strickland, Arthur Fitzwilliam Tait.

Narration and Detail

Other painters, unquestionably close to the popular taste of their times, were William Henry Bartlett, who did a picture of the Astor House on lower Broadway some 80 years ago when gentlemen took their morning airing on horseback; Alburtis D. O. Browere, who was one of the many painters that celebrated the saving of John Smith's life by Pocahontas; Dennis Malone Carter, who painted touching tableaux beside the family fireside. Herman Decker made a picture of the Providence water front of 1878 that stopped short only of putting in the heads of the nails that held the storehouse clapboards in place, so detailed was his pictorial report.

John Vanderlyn did women's portraits that are treasures of simplicity and tenderness. George Wright depicted in "Too Late" a naïvely humorous tableau of the tardy arrival of an indignant aristocratic father intent on stopping the marriage of his romantic daughter to a poor but upstanding young man. The girl clings timorously to the bridegroom, while the minister, clad in a magnificently embroidered dressing gown, points to the marriage certificate which his wife is signing as witness. In the background is a Negress—a servant—grinning at the discomfiture of the baffled parent. In the doorway the girl's mother smiles her quiet approval of her daughter's bold act.

Other pictures are by Washington Allston, who did grandoise Biblical tableaux; J. Carlin, who recorded with exquisite definition the wharfside scenes that followed the arrival of clipper ships from long voyages; E. C. Coates, who depicted the Indians engaged in a primitive form of ice hockey; George H. Durrie, who reported the triumphant trip of an early train on the New York & Harlem Railroad; and Robert Havell Jr., who depicted the spectacle of the Clermont's successful voyage up the Hudson River under steam power. Havell's fame is chiefly associated with his skillful engravings of Audubon's bird pictures.

Picture of the Month Club

So satisfactorily did the first meeting of the Painting of the Month Club go off that Contemporary Arts is planning to continue the series, starting again in January. The plan is so simple and practical that it won the indorsement of Mr. John Erskine, who was the guest of honor at the first meeting, held as a combination conference and musicale at the Hotel Roosevelt in November. During his address Mr. Erskine remarked that chapters of the Contemporary Arts Painting of the Month Club might well be set up in all the principal cities.

A committee consisting of an interior decorator, an artist and a member of Contemporary Arts selected the painting, which was awarded by lot to one of the hundred or more persons who subscribed $1 each for admission to the musicale. A worthy painter disposed of a picture and a large number of people became interested in the possibility of acquiring a work of art in this way, aside from receiving their money's worth in the form of musical entertainment and a cultural talk. It is now planned to make the monthly meeting on some occasion the means of disposing of three or four small paintings instead of one large picture. Persons interested in extending this nonprofit idea for aiding art appreciation should address Contemporary Arts, 41 West 54th Street, New York.

E. C. S.

Dancer of the Proletariat

By MARGARET LLOYD

A DANCER of and for the proletariat is Miss Nadia Chilkovsky, a young girl of Russian descent and American upbringing, thoroughly American in outlook. Her preparation has been eclectic. She has been trained in most of the contemporary dance forms. She has studied with Irma Duncan, Anna Duncan, Riva Hoffman, Charles Weidman and Doris Humphrey, and at the Wigman School. She has worked hard and gone hungry and managed to get a college education. Though still in her early twenties, she is now one of the leading dancers of The Workers' Dance League, which, since its inception a year ago, has organized more than a dozen revolutionary dance groups throughout the United States, with a central office in New York.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NADIA CHILKOVSKY

At present her dance technique is more Wigmanesque than revolutionary, in impression if not in intent. That, she explains, is because she has not yet thoroughly developed her own individuality. She is at the threshold of her career and some of the early training and impressions still cling to her. But it seems more than likely that the intensity of her purpose to dance the worker's sufferings and joys will one day find full expression in a mold that is definitely her own. She is equipped with a varied and ample technique and myriad well-defined ideas. She needs time for further experience, reflection and expansion.

The titles of her dance compositions, designed, costumed and danced by herself, and with group when practicable, will convey her intentions. "Eviction," "Destitute," "Law and Order," "Resist," are the sketches of one cycle. "Youth and War," "Song of the Machine," "Unemployed," "At the Training Camp," are others. She directs a constant rebellion against all forms of political, economic and social injustice. Since the dance is her special gift, she would use this medium to right social wrongs, interpreting the humanity she knows — people who work for a livelihood, or who can't find work, or who go hungry and are without shelter. And if she can awaken any sense of social responsibility in the comfortable bourgeoisie, so much the better.

So all of Nadia Chilkovsky's dance creations are built with sociological intent. The dance is to her but the means of conveying the idea. Thus—people who are hungry don't want poetry spouted at them. They want food. If they have been evicted for lack of rent money, they want shelter and warmth. So in entertainment or æsthetic diversion, with such problems seething in their hearts they don't want beautiful symbolism or Oriental occultism, meaningless to them. They want to see their struggles, their hopes and their potential triumphs defined.

That is her conviction. We should say that beauty is never amiss and that often a beautiful conception, entirely removed from our own doleful or bitter experiences, will lift us above them and stir within us a new hope and exaltation. Not so Miss Chilkovsky. Beauty is without significance if unrelated to the problems of the masses, she contends. On this point, we must continue to disagree.

For the young modern, today's art must express the life of today. In the proletarian dance, the tension of class conflicts, the surge of awakened social consciousness, the overtones of emotions that issue from the people in relation to their environment, in relation of one man to another—or worker to employer as well as worker to worker—should find form, not in literal pantomime, but in interpretive gesture and movement—the essence of the material dramatized through motion.

To Miss Chilkovsky, true art is, must be, propaganda, inciting to revolutionary thought and action. This is the basic theory of her work. Russian cinema excels for her because of this attitude. Its very earnestness and intentness to convey a message gives it vitality and reality. It is a waste of energy, she says, to use expert technique for expression of the trivial, the mystic, or primitive subjects that have no relation to the life of the masses and which act only as a distraction from their real problems and the necessity for coping with them. They are only flights from reality. The function of the artist is a social one and a social-minded member of society must use his art as an instrument for instigating culture and propaganda. Technical resources should be developed as expression of ideas rather than as physical exercises.

In the Workers' Dance League, movement is not treated abstractly, as a thing apart from the idea, but every movement of technique must express idea while it is in formation. Thus through dance, she would call the workers to organize for their own improvement. Using art as a magnifying glass focused on their wrongs, she would give them strength and courage to analyze and face them.

All of Nadia Chilkovsky's compositions are based on actual experiences of life, not on what she calls vaporous imaginings that can bring only disillusionment. "In Memoriam, a Lullaby on the Death of a Worker's Child," seeks to transcribe the sorrow of the parents. But her outlook on life is by no means tragic. Her "Worker's Dance of Joy" is exuberant with hope fulfilled. And she is not merely mocking at social institutions. She is definitely trying to help improve them.

Metropolitan Opera Opens

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

FRENCH at one of its best moments, though American in the main, Taylor's "Peter Ibbetson" formally opened the season of song at the Metropolitan Opera House on the night of Dec. 26, engaging the half-willing, half-unwilling interest of subscribers and others in attendance. Hero of the French episode, Scene 1 of Act II, was Mr. Léon Rothier, bass, in the character of Major Duquesnois; and question may honestly be raised whether Mr. Rothier did not outshine everybody else taking part in the performance from beginning to end.

Hero of the scenes in which the English language prevailed was Mr. Edward Johnson, tenor, interpreting the title rôle, which has about it a decided gleam of Debussy's Pelléas; and heroine, Miss Lucrezia Bori, portraying Mary, Duchess of Towers, a figure that in turn calls somewhat forcibly to mind Debussy's Mélisande. Impressive, though really subordinate, in the action was Mr. Lawrence Tibbett, in the mask of Colonel Ibbetson, a nice and merely melodramatic villain. Further helping to develop the plot, were Miss Gladys Swarthout and Mme. Ina Bourskaya, mezzo-sopranos, who represented Mrs. Deane and Mrs. Glyn, personages supposedly of an everyday, realistic sort, but more shadowy in effect than those of the tableaux picturing Peter's dreams.

* * *

The music, which partakes at once of Offenbach's "Hoffmann" and of Wagner's what-you-will, and which contains a long passage toward the end in modern neoclassic style, was under the zealous direction of Mr. Tullio Serafin. That, to account for what sounds out front only. Certain novel, charming and characteristically Taylorean moments of choral music off-stage must have been in charge of Mr. Giulio Setti.

At the Metropolitan, of all places, an audience may not show enthusiasm for an American composer on the simple warrant of its own impulse, or conviction, either. While it may welcome him pleasantly and may hear him open-mindedly, it must treat him for the time being as a prophet in his own country. As a part of the international musical public, it can bestow its own share of praise, and may go no further. For it to acclaim him and his work without restraint and without reserve, as though that were the conclusion of the matter, would be presumptuous indeed. No; New Yorkers by compulsion of propriety have to stop and ask themselves what listeners in cities beyond the sea think. For unless "Peter Ibbetson" belongs to the world, it can hardly be regarded as an opera at all, and will necessarily have to be looked upon as a play set to music and produced, one among many diversions, of longer or shorter popularity, on Broadway.

* * *

Although it has been imagined that Metropolitan hearers dislike the sound of their own speech, and although they no doubt do, in the case especially of an opera text that comes to them translated, they nevertheless plainly enjoy English words, like those of the greater part of "Ibbetson," that are English to begin with. Happily, however, the dialogue of an early scene of "Ibbetson" runs entirely in French; which causes the more conservative Metropolitan people, we may properly fancy, to feel at home. A little French, sung in Mr. Rothier's accomplished way—after that, any among of English sung in a problematic, or even an obviously unschooled way, will pass.

The source of the "Ibbetson" libretto considered, the hero and the heroine inevitably, perhaps, assume the features of Pelléas and of Mélisande. Du Maurier, we may with much assurance say, all but got into the domain of symbolism, whereinto Maeterlinck rushed and took possession. Regarding the Metropolitan tenor and soprano, Mr. Johnson and Miss Bori, they may perforce resemble Pelléas and Mélisande wherever seen and heard, from having enacted the characters so often in Debussy's opera. Better, probably, that we do not, either here or elsewhere, make too much of dramatic similarities. For such a procedure might have a rather valueless outcome; resolving the stage, from Æschylus down to writers of now, into nothing more or less than One Big Play.

Elisabeth Bergner's Circus

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

APOLLO THEATER—Charles B. Cochran presents Elisabeth Bergner in "Escape Me Never!", a play in three acts by Margaret Kennedy, produced Dec. 8, 1933.

We went to see the third performance of "Escape Me Never" in a mood similar to that in which the Queen of Sheba visited Solomon, expecting almost the impossible. For, by the morning after Miss Elisabeth Bergner's first appearance at the Apollo Theater, the news had spread round theatrical London that here was an actress the like of whom had not been in London within recent memory. In this case, as in the other, report had not exaggerated.

Miss Bergner is not the Mrs. Siddons of the twentieth century. Hers is not the power to terrify an audience as though it were a group of school-children listening to ghost stories in the dark. She does not advance regally to the attack with banners flying and big guns booming. Her style is realistic, vivacious and intimate, though she can hold a large and crowded theater breathless. In casting round for some comparison that might convey a little of her peculiar quality one is reminded of the scene near the end of "Ivanhoe" where Rebecca the Jewess is to be burned at the stake unless some champion appears to do battle with the Templar, Bois-Guilbert. At the last moment, it will be remembered, when the fagots are almost on the point of being lighted, "a knight, urging his horse to speed, appeared on the plain advancing toward the lists." The assembled people cried out excitedly, "A champion, a champion!" But their hopes fell when, says Scott, a second glance showed that the rider, "whether from weakness or weariness, or both, reeled in his saddle."

* * *

The power of this passage lies, not in the courage of Ivanhoe in thus coming to the rescue, but in the endurance of this courage when, to human reckoning, there seems to be no possibility of its achieving victory. Miss Bergner, in "Escape Me Never," has the same poignancy. She appears small and frail, apparently scarcely more than a schoolgirl, and, superficially speaking, quite unfitted to withstand the buffetings of misfortune with which Miss Margaret Kennedy does not cease to belabor her from curtain-rise to curtain-fall. But she is so full of vivacity, so irrepressible in spirit, so active and so resilient that after a few moments the audience finds itself passionately longing for her victory in the unequal battle. Nothing can daunt her courage—not poverty, nor betrayal, nor even semi-starvation; so that when, near the end, the passing of her baby seems for a long moment likely to break her spirit, the scene is almost intolerably moving.

* * *

Miss Kennedy wrote the play specifically for Miss Bergner, and it has the merit of providing her with effective opportunities for both comedy and tragedy, the former prevailing. Otherwise, "Escape Me Never!" is pretty poor stuff. It deals with the second generation of the Bohemian musical family of Sangers, with which Miss Kennedy made great play in "The Constant Nymph." The author still clings to the quaint idea that geniuses are likely to be liars, cowards and fools, though tremendously attractive for all that. Mr. Hugh Sinclair takes the difficult rôle of Sebastian Sanger, whose task it is to illustrate this odd conception, with consummate skill and address. But the vagaries of Fenella McLean, upon which the whole plot turns, are the crying weakness of the play. Without Sebastian's hesitations between Fenella and Gemma Jones (Miss Bergner), there would be no story; and the stupid, dull and fatuous fickleness of Fenella is frankly incredible. Miss Eve Turner is quite comprehensibly beaten by the part. Mr. Griffith Jones, as the good young man, Caryll Sanger, is robust and pleasant. But it is Miss Bergner who makes "Escape Me Never!" the most memorable theatrical event so far of the London season.

HAROLD HOBSON.

'Queen Christina'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

A FILM in which Miss Greta Garbo has the part of Queen Christina, ruler of Sweden, 1632-54, was presented by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer at the Astor Theater beginning Dec. 26. Christina is presented as having a vision of European peace. Rather than marry her cousin Charles as a means of securing the succession, she accepts an envoy from Spain as lover, abdicates, and starts to join him on the ship that is to take him home. He is fatally wounded in a duel with a jealous schemer in Christina's court just before the ship weighs anchor. Apart from the fact that Christina was brought up more as a boy than as a girl, and that her distaste for politics contributed to her determination to abdicate the romantic story appears to have litle foundation in history.

However, it serves to provide range for the expressive abilities and large native qualities of Miss Garbo. It is time the fan magazine chatterers stopped describing her as a strange person and an eccentric. She is in effect so searchingly natural that she makes the faking and pretense that too often pass for acting look artificial. This is what it is to be sincere in a business too largely occupied with the making of false faces.

* * *

Miss Garbo is sincerely expressive, that is all. Having the ability to concentrate upon the ideas of her parts intensely, she can find the images of thought and emotion behind the words that are given her to speak, and so triumphs even in the talkies. One of her finest passages in "Queen Christina," when she memorizes the details of the inn chamber, is wordless. What words could imprison the look of exaltation as she stands at the prow of the ship at the end, facing the South of her new life? Too limited in films are words as a means of expressing the deep human things for a person who can visualize mental and emotional impulses in her eyes, her lips, in her every posture and movement. But since it is the fashion to cumber the cinema with words, let them always be as well considered as those Mr. S. N. Behrman has provided as dialogue for "Queen Christina."

There is rude beauty in the simple interiors of a primitive day that have been provided for this picture. Mr. Rouben Mamoulian has directed the film with cinema feeling and with an understanding of expression when he finds it; when he doesn't he gets along as best he can with mummery. As seldom as possible he breaks the spell evoked by Miss Garbo. It is not his fault that one wants to cry out "No, no" when Mr. John Gilbert is offered as a participant in that spell. As the envoy he is up to his best. Mr. Ian Keith as a court intriguer and Mr. Lewis Stone as Christina's chancellor provide serviceable support in conventionally designed parts.

* * *

Mr. C. Aubrey Smith, first briefly as Christina's father and then as her elderly valet, fulfills the imaginative requirements. Christina's Great Danes attend her with dignity. The scene in the inn chamber between Christina and the envoy provokes sniggering from some few spectators. It would be well to cut the close-ups of Mr. Gilbert in this scene pending the day when some manager shall have the courage to give such persons their money back and escort them politely, firmly, out of the theater.

E. C. S.

Mme. Ganna Walska, soprano, is to appear in Philadelphia, at the Academy of Music, on the evening of Jan. 19, 1934, presenting a program of German songs. She will also sing in Chicago, according to word given out by her manager, at the Auditorium, on the evening of Jan. 24; in New York, at Carnegie Hall, on the evening of Jan. 29; and in Boston, at Symphony Hall, on the afternoon of Feb. 4.

Orchestral concerts are announced to be given at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, on Saturday evenings in January, under the musical direction of Mr. David Mannes. A second series has been arranged for the month of March. The museum is open on concert nights until 10:45 o'clock. No admission fee charged.

Boston Symphony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The first act of Wagner's "Walküre" was placed for the first time on a Boston Symphony Orchestra program, for the eleventh pair of the season's Symphony Hall concert schedule, Dec. 29-30. It was performed without cuts. Mr. Paul Althouse sang the music of Siegmund, Mme. Elsa Alsen that of Sieglinde and Mr. Fred Patton that of Hunding.

This, Dr. Koussevitzky's first experiment with opera at the symphony concerts, was notably successful. Such ventures are appropriate in an operaless town (but a tentative movement to bring the Metropolitan Company to Boston is already under way). And this particular excerpt lends itself especially well to concert treatment. True, the listeners need to know the opera—but presumably these audiences do know it.

What Wagner would say of the transfer from lyric stage to platform may be imagined. It is contrary to his theory of the perfect art-work. But if your memory of the stage spectacle provides you, as it should, with a satisfactory setting, you may certainly hear the music to better advantage in Symphony Hall than in most opera houses. There is an obvious superiority in the playing of the orchestral score, which of course contains the best of the drama. The vocal parts in this instance were in expert hands. So if you closed your eyes and kept them closed you had a practically perfect representation of the act.

If, like the conscientious reviewer, you had opened your eyes occasionally to make sure that what was inaudible was going well too, you would have discovered one marked shortcoming in Dr. Koussevitzky's stage management. The soloists kept bobbing up and down according to the demands of the score for their voices. This exercise made them more conspicuous than they would have been in costume. Unquestionably, soloists at such affairs as this should either sit or stand, and remain quiet throughout. If there is to be no action, let there be no disturbing movement.

The concert opened with a performance of the Bacchanale from "Tannhäuser" which was less successful. In the first part particularly there was a certain inflexibility of rhythm which gave a laborious effect, and here too the lyricism of the strings was buried under a too forceful percussion and brass contribution. The castanets especially were overemphasized until they recalled the horses galloping offstage in an amateur dramatic representation. Such an orchestra as this should not be so employed.

L. A. S.

Derbyshire Amateurs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUXTON, Derbyshire, Eng.—More than 50 amateur dramatic societies now flourish in Derbyshire villages. The standard of production has risen appreciably. There are no "stars," luxurious theaters, no elaborate stage properties. The players are drawn from almost every village walk of life. The theater is more often than not the village hall. Stage properties are often fashioned by members of the cast, and generally one of them can paint scenery.

The village players of Great Hucklow, under the guidance of Dr. L. du Garde Peach, prolific writer of radio plays, have established a reputation that has extended beyond the boundaries of Derbyshire. With a local population that could be comfortably housed in a small London hotel to draw upon, the village players are able to stage productions that play for a week to large audiences. Productions are timed to coincide with the full moon, in order that inhabitants from outlying hamlets may see their way across the moors. During the summer months the theater serves as a recreation room for a children's holiday camp.

The Castleton Players stage their productions in a café where they lack such modern aids as electricity, but this does not deter them from living up to the standard being set throughout the country. Many villages, on the other hand, are well provided with suitable buildings with permanent stages and adequate lighting equipment.

The enthusiasm of the players is intelligent. They and their producers frequently attend one-day schools, where experiences and ideas are exchanged. Their enthusiasm is shared by the audience, many of whom tramp several miles along rough country lanes in order to attend a performance.

The Monte Carlo Ballet Russe

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

REMNANT and vestige of the Diaghileff Ballet, the Monte Carlo Ballet Russe, Mr. Leonide Massine, principal dancer, opened at the St. James Theater on the night of Dec. 22, performing partly in the style of the old Imperial Opera and partly in that of the modern popular theater, and presenting three works from its repertory, as follows: "Competition," by Balanchine, music by Auric, a farce in a street and shop window setting, amusingly realistic, if conventionally satirical; "Destiny," by Massine,, music by Tchaikovsky (Fifth Symphony), a symbolic piece, verging at times toward the tragic and moving with determination, though with doubtful dramatic justification, toward a happy ending, and "Beautiful Danube," by Massine, music by Johann Strauss, a romantic comedy, devised to show the first-line artists of the troupe at their technical best, to proceed to a joyous, full-stage finale, and to provide, at almost the last moment, the greatest thrill that Mr. Massine, as solo executant, commands.

The program, musically, was carried through in the Diaghileff way, to the playing of an orchestra; but the size of the pit of the St. James Theater considered, of course the number of instrumentalists had to stop somewhere. Too many fiddlebows must not be put in action in a few square feet of space. Sufficient, however, the hands for the labor; tone of strings and wind had for the most part correct value and fair balance. Thanks, indeed, to the zeal and skill of everybody concerned, and thanks especially to the rhythmical keenness of Mr. Efrem Kurtz, the conductor, even the Tchaikovsky symphony was held throughout every movement, and at every measure, perfectly in step with the stage.

Diaghileff, no mistake, was a master of the fairy tale, as told in the dance. He knew more about miming, too, than all the mimes of his day together. Better still, he recognized a dancer when he saw one. About the last he picked was the young Massine, who may be said to have developed the historic Imperial Opera dance, as practiced by men, to the highest point of anybody. Mr. Mordkin used to excel as the partner of a première danseuse; and Mr. Nijinsky, as a special type of soloist. Mr. Massine shines in both those capacities and adds to facility of step and gesture a force of characterization that only women have known the secret of before. Not that he simply acts a part. Many male dancers have done that. He, going beyond picturing and portrayal, represents sentiment and mood abstractly and in his own person, masks thrown away.

Mr. Massine, for another point, is never a mere acrobat. If he were, he would be seen at some chosen and particular instant outleaping, perhaps, the rest of the crowd. But his way is different from that. He does not go off the ground and into the air in any unusual fashion. Strangely, though, he possesses a power of coming down out of the air, nobody knowing how he got up there. That, surely enough, was his thrill in the concluding scene of "Blue Danube." Down he came from nowhere; and not straight down, either, but on an impossible-appearing slant.

For women, the company has some brilliant classicists, and possibly a Pavlowa and a Karsavina amongst them. Mme. Tatiana Riabouchinska as Frivolity in "Destiny," charming in every motion; Mme. Alexandra Danilova, as the heroine's rival in the "Beautiful Danube" triangle, disclosing a rare gift for the comic—a difficult gift to put to use in so precise and mathematical an art as toe-dancing.

W. P. T.

Society of Scottish Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

THE fortieth annual exhibition of the Society of Scottish Artists brings together very different standards in art. This body has always had a special sympathy for youth and for all that is experimental in art. As the years pass, however, the leavening influence of the older school comes to be felt; or perhaps it is that the young artists are themselves maturing, so that it is left to a younger generation still to express the new idea. However that may be, there hang side by side on the walls of the galleries compositions that owe much to the influence of Picasso and Matisse, and landscapes almost in the Leader manner.

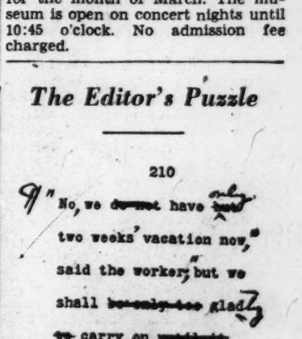
It has been complained that Scotland is fast losing her national characteristics in art. This complaint has little weight, in that a Scottish school in art can hardly be said to exist at all. Good Scottish painters there undoubtedly are, but they are individual rather than national in type. This is not to say that Scotland's mountains and glens have not had their effect upon Scottish painting. That effect can be studied in detail at this exhibition, where such artists as Mr. J. Henderson Tarbet, with his fine sense of color and of the life of clouds and trees and water, and Mr. Charles Oppenheimer, A. R. S. A., R. S. W., and Mr. James Wright, R. S. W., show their distinctive gifts.

Typical of some Scottish painters is what one might call the gray, subdued medium through which they have chosen to express old corners of Scottish towns, and glimpses of old fishing villages. There is another, almost "fey," medium which some of the lesser artists practice with considerable success when they choose the Western Isles for their subject. There is a pale, luminous, other-world quality about their work which reflects the Gael in sentimental mood. The more vigorous moderns are all for color and composition. Thus Mr. Francis M'Cracken's "Still-Life," which owes practically everything to a bold arrangement of color, is arousing considerable interest.

Mr. W. M. Glass, in his "Highland Cottage," paints a true picture without sentiment. Mr. Duncan Grant is represented by several virile productions, intense in color and treatment, his "Still-Life," "Daffodils," and "Boat-Houses, Twickenham," being representative of his style. Among the portraits, the most attractive is an unconventional study of "Bill of the Lifeboat," by Mr. Hamish Paterson.

The sculpture section is dominated by Mr. C. D. 'O. Pilkington Jackson's fountain group, "Foam," a nymph and dolphins in bronze, full of joy and lovely movement. Mr. Thomas Whalen in his "Sun Dance" and "Leda and the Swan" aims at conventional design and the expression of abstract idea. The little sculpture "Yacht," by Mr. Maurice Lambert, affords a striking example of a similar method. Space is found at this exhibition for representative crafts, including stained glass cartoons, needlework and illuminated MSS.

The Editor's Puzzle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"No, we do not have only two weeks' vacation now," said the worker; but we shall be only too glad to carry on, until it shall be increased for the having been that once a longer period, there to be no reason that we may possibly get it again

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Experts on Money Try to Tell What It Is All About

(Continued from Page 1)

a mere medium of exchange. It must furnish a satisfactory standard of deferred payments.

Without such a standard we cannot have continuous prosperity or even approximate justice between creditors and debtors.

No dollar is sound, therefore, which does not, year after year, buy approximately the same quantity of goods in general. Neither a gold dollar nor a silver dollar meets this test, for with either of these standards the price level fluctuates.

A fluctuating price level brings not only injustice but panic, poverty, and often revolution. By using a commodity dollar as a standard the price level can easily be kept constant provided there is no political interference with the program.

Frank A. Vanderlip
Formerly President of the National City Bank of New York

In spite of humanity's long experience with money, its full significance probably is still understood by no one, and there has gathered about it a web of misconception.

A reason for the difficulty in understanding the subjects of money and prices is that it is necessary to think of them in terms of relativity. The value of anything is measured by the value of some other thing, and neither are fixed points.

Many persons and many generations have erroneously believed that a definite number of grains of gold was a constant measure of value. Grains of gold are a constant measure of weight; but their value fluctuates, because value must be measured by other things.

Money is a common denominator which serves to express the ratio of exchangeability between any two other commodities.

Thinking in terms of relativity is difficult. It took many years of civilization before the view was abandoned that a flat earth was the stable center of the universe about which all celestial bodies revolved. Our thinking about gold, and in a degree about currency, is in much the same relative state as opinion was when the earth was regarded as a stable center of the universe.

Prof. Irving Fisher
Yale University

Professor Fisher did not name himself, but being an authority on the subject the Monitor asked him for his view, which follows:

Of course I meant, as did my questioner, by the meaning of money, far more than a mere definition.

For a mere definition, I would say that money is any good which exchanges primarily for the purpose of effecting the exchange of other goods.

This definition is framed to include for convenience bank deposits subject to check, but I had in mind rather the principles which explain the purchasing power of money and also the importance of ridding the human mind of the money illusion by which almost everybody assumes money as a constant, and mistakenly attributes every change of prices to the goods priced, instead of recognizing the fact that usually, and especially in such times as depression years, the major movements of prices are primarily due to changes in the volume and velocity of money and not to overproduction or such causes.

It is harder to unlearn what is taken for granted than to learn what is new to the learner. Monetary economists are a very special group. Those who have published monographs on the subject are few.

Anyone can, with requisite study, understand monetary principles, but very few actually do, because they have neglected this special field.

The views of Prof. George F. Warrent of Cornell and Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton are indicated by excerpts from recent public statements and writings on allied subjects, and although these do not specifically answer the query as to a definition, they throw some light on the opinions of the two men.

Prof. Edwin W. Kemmerer
Princeton University, in a recent Open Forum

The supply of money and of deposit currency must always be interpreted in terms of their respective velocities of circulation. Over 90 per cent of our business is performed by means of bank deposits circulating through bank checks.

A doubling, for example, of the average rate at which these deposits circulate would be equivalent in its influence upon prices to doubling of the deposits with velocities remaining unchanged.

Inflation, therefore, is a relative term. The physical volume of goods and services to be exchanged represents the demand for money and deposit currency.

Prof. George F. Warren
Cornell University, in The Forum

It would be a great calamity to be deluded into thinking that the rise in prices which has come from a decline in the gold value of the dollar is due to currency, credit, or government control of agriculture and industry, all of which came later.

None of these can succeed except as the gold content of the dollar is reduced and, if the gold content of the dollar is reduced, by the right amount, none of these is necessary. . . . When most men were farmers and were nearly self-sufficient, a single commodity used as a medium of exchange and deferred payments were never satisfactory.

Now that division of labor and the use of credit have developed to the high degree that has made modern civilization possible, such a medium of exchange and debt payment is a serious menace to any organization of society based on private enterprise.

Europe Discards Make-Believe In Frank Effort for Action To Assure Permanent Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

signs are purely pacific. It remembers other utterances of a more bellicose character. But at least it is willing to take these assurances as the basis of negotiations.

In Diplomatic Architecture

Complicating the Franco-German relationship is France's involvement in a series of alliances. The diplomatic architecture of Europe joins France to the Little Entente and to Poland. Unhappily the smaller countries of central Europe are more emphatic in their denials than is desirable. They are constantly telling us that this or that will mean war. They ask for democracy in international affairs—by which is intended that their voice shall have as much weight as that of the great powers.

But, in practice, they ask not, for a vote, but for a veto. They block the path to changes which Italy as well as Germany considers necessary. It has become evident that the smaller nations, at least in a negative way, seek to be in accordance with present diplomatic conceptions, the real arbiters of Europe. Hence the embarrassment of France at this paradoxical pretension which robs it of its volition and puts it at the mercy of its smaller allies.

There has been, during the year, an attempt to enlarge the scope of this system of friendships. Russia has been the object of diplomatic calculation and bargaining. There are two methods of looking at the rise of Russia to new international importance. The first is to suppose that the agreements signed with France, Poland, the Little Entente, and other nations, denote a desire for peace, and consolidate the present position. The other is to suppose that they betray an activity in lining up the nations in readiness for another war. Probably neither method of interpretation is altogether correct. The accords are peaceful in their purpose; but it is impossible to ignore what may be in the thoughts of the diplomatists.

Two Schools of Opinion

Indeed, there are French statesmen who make no secret of their reliance on Russia. They prefer a Russian alliance to a German understanding. It is a pity that the choice is put so crudely, yet it is certain that there are two schools of political opinion, one of which remembers that Germany was the "enemy," and Russia was the "friend, and who would reconstruct the old position, the other of which would make a final effort to get on better terms with Germany, and would even direct Germany toward the fulfillment of its expansionist ambitions on Russian soil. Can these two ideas be reconciled? Can there be, at the same time, agreement with Germany on solid political and economic grounds, and agreement with Russia without any wish to use Russia against Germany?

Italy has come out openly on the side of a complete reform of the European statute. To most people it has become obvious during the year that revision is desirable—indeed that it is necessary. But in practice where is one to begin without upsetting the apple cart? It would be silly to advocate revision as a means of preventing war, were it clear that revision would provoke war. Yet it is forced on the great powers—on Italy and on Great Britain, and to some extent on France—that there must be, in one form or another, a drastic alteration. How to bring it about without violence is the problem.

Recasting of Geneva League

The year, it may be said, has been spent in facing this problem. It postulates an accord between the great powers. Thus the framing of the Four-Power Pact at Rome. Thus the proposals for a recasting of the League of Nations.

Everybody is now aware that the League has not fulfilled its mission. It has performed admirable work, but to the major political problems it has brought no solutions. The tendency is to blame it for the breakdown of the World Economic Conference and the frustration of the Disarmament Conference. This is unfair, for the League cannot be blamed as something apart from the nations which compose it. However that may be, it is possible that a more concentrated executive organization, built on the hierarchical view of large and small nations, with differing degrees of responsibility, would work better. It is possible—but it is not sure. The question is put to the world in 1933; it must be answered in 1934.

The League crisis was precipitated by the repeated failures, at London, Geneva, at Tokyo, and by the withdrawal of Germany and the challenge of Italy. It is useless to deny the existence of the crisis. Nothing could be more obvious. Either the League will collapse or it will be reestablished. Since all who have given serious consideration to the European scene are convinced of the enormous, the essential, services which the League is capable of rendering, the scrapping of the League is unthinkable.

Year of Dramatic Events

In the course of the year there have been other notable diplomatic events, such as the dramatic revolt of Austria against union with Germany, such as the Balkanic rapprochement of Bulgaria with Yugoslavia, of Greece with Turkey, but in the retrospect one observes as the outstanding developments of the year the revival of Russia as a European force, the self-assertion of Germany, the unquestionable calm of France, the combativeness of the smaller powers of central Europe, the strong leadership of Italy, and the crisis of the League. These developments have produced a new situation. It would be absurd to pass judgment on it because it is still working itself out.

What we can say is that 1933 has been a crucial year for Europe. It has seen the nations expressing themselves far more frankly than before. It has seen an extraordinary "showdown." And it will be for 1934 to reveal the consequences of this new candor in international affairs. We have emerged from the era of make-believe. We know now where we all stand. But we do not yet know whether 1934 will bring us closer together or will separate us. The chances are it will force us to make up our minds, presumably to our common benefit.

'Rocket Mail' Test Of Cleveland Group Proving Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 30 — "Rocket mail" may eventually carry missives from coast to coast over the United States in a few hours, it is claimed by Mr. Ernst Loebell, a member of the Cleveland Rocket Society, as a result of experiments here.

Mr. Loebell visions letters and answers being exchanged the same day between New York and San Francisco. This mail, according to his plans tested here, would sail through the stratosphere in a radio-controlled projectile faster than the fastest airplane of the present.

Experiments were conducted with a miniature test model only six inches long and one and one-half inches in diameter, bullet shaped. It is nothing but a combustion chamber open at the base. For the purpose of the test it was moored to the ground while Mr. Loebell and other observers stood behind a steel shield and watched its action in a mirror.

Two tubes led into the nose of the rocket. Oxygen and gasoline were forced in under pressure and ignited by an electric spark. The rocket leaped in the air to the length of its mooring as the explosive mixture went off in a roar of staccato blasts.

Theoretically this small model could have lifted a 30-pound weight five to seven miles in the air.

Next month the society will test a rocket two feet long and one foot in diameter which could theoretically lift half a ton.

The first objective of the society is to send a rocket 15 miles into the stratosphere carrying scientific instruments which are to be furnished by the Guggenheim Aeronautical Foundation. This feat will be tried next summer.

Puerto Rican Chauffeurs Reject Lower 'Gas' Prices

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 30 (AP)—Efforts for a truce in Puerto Rico's gasoline strike, which has halted insular traffic, failed yesterday after Thursday's disorders, including the striking of Mrs. Henry W. Dooley, Commissioner of Immigration for the island, with a stone.

Meanwhile, striking chauffeurs, protesting what they described as the prohibitive price for gasoline, rejected the offer of oil companies for a tentative reduction from 25 to 20 cents a gallon. Acting Gov Benjamin J. Horton was considering the advisability of calling out the National Guard to preserve order

Weather-by-Radio Useful to Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Dec. 30—Radio reports of weather for automobile tourists, especially in mountainous regions, are to be made available by the United States Department of Commerce, in the near future, it is announced by Mr. Rex Martin, assistant director of aeronautics. Mr. Martin is requesting all radio receiver manufacturers to develop auto sets capable of bringing in the weather broadcasts made for aviators. The requirement is for receiving the frequencies between 200 and 400 kilocycles.

"If the driver of a car learned by radio that he was approaching rain, ice or fog, he might detour along a route with more favorable conditions as does an air mail pilot and even if he continued his trip as planned, he would be prepared in advance for the conditions which he would encounter. This information would be particularly useful at night and during drives over mountain roads," said Mr. Martin.

"Some automobile drivers tell us that they already depend upon these weather broadcasts for guidance in planning their trips," he continued "They say they would gladly listen for the broadcasts en route if they had sets which would receive them Automobile test tracks and automobile clubs already make use of the weather reports."

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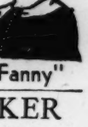

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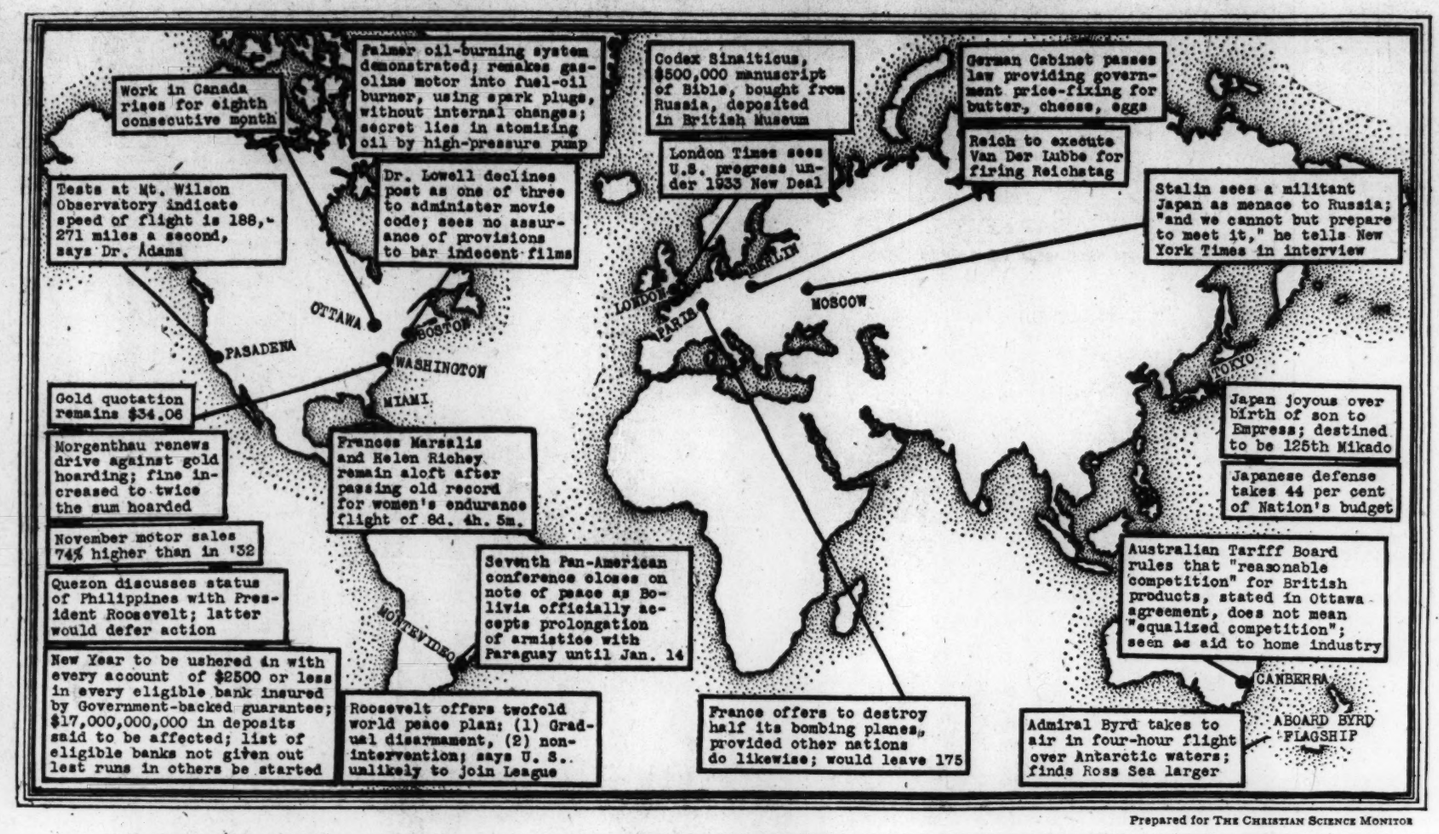
Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Work in Canada rises for eighth consecutive month
Palmer oil-burning system demonstrated; remakes gasoline motor into fuel-oil burner, using spark plugs, without internal changes; secret lies in atomizing oil by high-pressure pump
Tests at Mt. Wilson Observatory indicate speed of flight is 188,271 miles a second, says Dr. Adams
Dr. Lowell declines post as one of three to administer movie code; sees no assurance of provisions to bar indecent films
Codex Sinaiticus, $500,000 manuscript of Bible, bought from Russia, deposited in British Museum
German Cabinet passes law providing government price-fixing for butter, cheese, eggs
London Times sees U.S. progress under 1933 New Deal
Reich to execute Van Der Lubbe for firing Reichstag
Stalin sees a militant Japan as menace to Russia; "and we cannot but prepare to meet it," he tells New York Times in interview
OTTAWA
BOSTON
WASHINGTON
PASADENA
MIAMI
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MOSCOW
TOKYO
CANBERRA
ABOARD BYRD FLAGSHIP
MONTEVIDEO
Gold quotation remains $34.06
Morgenthau renews drive against gold hoarding; fine increased to twice the sum hoarded
Frances Marsalis and Helen Richey remain aloft after passing old record for women's endurance flight of 8d. 4h. 5m.
November motor sales 74% higher than in '32
Quezon discusses status of Philippines with President Roosevelt; latter would defer action
Seventh Pan-American conference closes on note of peace as Bolivia officially accepts prolongation of armistice with Paraguay until Jan. 14
New Year to be ushered in with every account of $2500 or less in every eligible bank insured by Government-backed guarantee; $17,000,000,000 in deposits said to be affected; list of eligible banks not given out lest runs in others be started
Roosevelt offers twofold world peace plan; (1) Gradual disarmament, (2) non-intervention; says U. S. unlikely to join League
France offers to destroy half its bombing planes, provided other nations do likewise; would leave 175
Japan joyous over birth of son to Empress; destined to be 125th Mikado
Japanese defense takes 44 per cent of Nation's budget
Australian Tarfff Board rules that "reasonable competition" for British products, stated in Ottawa agreement, does not mean "equalized competition"; seen as aid to home industry
Admiral Byrd takes to air in four-hour flight over Antarctic waters; finds Ross Sea larger

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Omni — Combining form adapted from the Latin *omnis*, all. It is sounded *om'-nih* (both vowels short).

Alienate — Three syllables, *ale'-yen-ate.*

Logos—Both vowels short, *Log'-os.*

Arbutus—A letter from the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary clears up the pronunciation of this word as applied to the trailing plant. The accent is held to be "commonly and properly" on the second syllable. (The dictionary states merely that this pronunciation "is now preferred by many.") This definite statement takes precedence over anything previously given out in this department.

All-in-all, Father-Mother — To be read as hyphenated words, not as words separated by commas.

"God . . . that dwellest between the cherubims" (Isa. 37:16) — The word "cherubims" is a double plural, for *cherubim* is the Hebrew plural of *cherub.* "Cherubim" are mentioned in a number of Old Testament passages, but not exactly described. They appear to have been conceived of as winged creatures (Ezek. 10:8), and are spoken of as guarding the Garden of Eden (Gen. 3:24).

Figures of such creatures were placed on the sacred ark of the covenant, and from between them Jehovah was supposed to speak (Ex. 25:22).

"The God of my rock" (II Sam. 22:3)—As is well known, the earliest Hebrew manuscripts were written without vowels; and in translating from this original consonantal text, one can read either: "The God of my rock" or "My God, my Rock," according to the vowels he presupposes. Hence Smith has: "My God, my Rock."

"He is my shield, and the horn of my salvation" (II Sam. 22:3) — A writer in Hastings' Dictionary (p. 363), in referring to the use of the term "horn" in the Old Testament, notes that "in poetry" it "symbolized strength"; and holds that "horn" in II Sam. 22:3 stands for offensive weapons, as "shield" for defensive. That the "arm" and the "horn" have a similar metaphorical meaning is suggested by Jer. 48:25, where the prophet is referring to the downfall of Moab: "The horn of Moab is cut off, and his arm is broken, saith the Lord."

"Thy gentleness hath made me great" (II Sam. 22:36) — The word translated "gentleness" comes from the Hebrew term *anah*, which can mean either "to be bowed down, humble, meek" or "to answer." The first of these alternatives gives us our rendering "gentleness," or, more exactly, "humility"; while the second is accepted by Moffatt, who reads: "Thine answers to prayer have raised me." Compare the Septuagint rendering: "Thy answering."

"I go . . . on the left hand, where he doth work, but I cannot behold him" (Job 23:8, 9)—There is some doubt as to the original text of this verse, and it is supposed by many that the phrase יעשה (*baastho*), "where (or when) he doth work," was inadvertently set down by an early scribe instead of the similar form נעשה (*bikkashti*), which means literally "I seek." Thus Smith reads: "On the left hand I seek him but cannot see him"; and Moffatt: "I seek him on my left in vain."

"The Lord alone did lead him, and there was no strange god with him" (Deut. 32:12) — The literal meaning of the Hebrew term *nekar*, rendered "strange," is "foreign" or "alien."

"They shall say no more, The ark of the covenant of the Lord: . . . neither shall they visit it; neither shall that be done any more" (Jer. 3:16)—The term rendered "visit" has often the sense of "need, miss, lack." Again, the word "that" in the final clause of this verse is not represented in the original; and since in Hebrew the same verb means either "do" or "make," an equally literal rendering would be: ". . . neither shall they need it, neither shall it be made any more"; or, as Moffatt renders it, "They shall never miss it, it shall never be remade"; and Smith suggests: ". . . nor sought after, nor made anew."

"Righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne" (Psalms 97:2)—The word *makon*, translated "habitation," means literally "a fixed or established place, a foundation."

"Hypocrites" (Matt. 6:5)—A literal rendering of the Greek word *hupocrites* is "one who answers"; and among Classical Greek writers it came to have the meaning of "an interpreter," but more especially of an "impersonator," "one who plays a part," "an actor or stage player"; while this in turn led on to the regular Biblical sense of "dissembler, pretender, hypocrite" (see Thayer: Greek Lexicon, p. 643).

"Standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets" (Matt. 6:5)—It was a custom among the Jews to stand at prayer with the face turned toward the temple or its inner shrine, the "Holy of Holies." Hannah (I Sam. 1:26) and Solomon (I Kings 8:22) are recorded as praying thus in the Old Testament, as did the Pharisee in the temple (Luke 18:11); while Christ Jesus himself used the phrase "when ye stand praying" (Mark 11:25). However, references to kneeling (Dan. 6:10) and prostration (Matt. 26:39) are also found.

"Verily I say unto you" (Matt. 6:5)—In the Greek original, "verily" is represented by *Amen*, borrowed from the Hebrew and coming from a verb meaning "to be firm or steadfast"; which also gives us the Old Testament word *emunah*, "faith, faithfulness, steadfastness." At the close of a sentence "Amen" has the general sense of "so it is, so be it, may it be fulfilled," thus confirming the previous statement; while at the beginning, as in this verse, it signifies rather "surely, of a truth, truly" (Thayer: *op. cit.*, p. 32). Thus Weymouth has: "I solemnly tell you"; Moffatt: "I tell you truly."

"The grave" (John 11:17) — In Classical Greek the word *mnemeion* (which comes from a root which means "to remember") is equivalent to our "memorial" and so "monument"; but in the New Testament it is regularly used in the sense of "sepulchre" or "tomb" (which, in this case, was a "cave"—John 11:38) rather than "grave," which suggests burial under ground (cf. Thayer: *op. cit.*, p. 416). Hence the Revised Version and Weymouth have "tomb."

"Every good gift and every perfect gift" (James 1:17) — In this verse "gift" translates two different Greek terms; the first of which, *dosis*, concerns properly "the act of giving," while the second, *dorema*, has reference to the "gift" itself, the result of the giving (see Abbott-Smith: "Lexicon of the New Testament").

"The meek . . . shall inherit the earth" (Matt. 5:5)—In modern English the word "meek" is sometimes employed in a rather disparaging sense to imply "tamely submissive, spiritless, easily discouraged" (Webster's); but the Greek word *praus*—rendered "meek" in this verse—means literally "gentle." Another possible translation is "humble" (cf. Moffatt), while Goodspeed has "humble-minded."

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: The great trouble is the way a managed currency manages to depreciate.

Atlanta Constitution: A reputed shortage in oak trees may be the result of their use for the manufacture of antique furniture.

Boston Herald: Skunk hides, according to reports from the mid-West, are up 25 per cent in value. Commercially, too, you see, skunk hides are nothing to be sniffed at.

Arkansas Gazette: The modern equivalent of the camel's difficult passage through a needle's eye is traffic through a bottleneck street.

Rochester Democrat-Chronicle: A writer who discusses the types who get the most amusement out of golf makes the mistake of not mentioning the caddies.

Detroit Free Press: Fable: Once a boy won an oratorical contest and didn't decide to be a lawyer.

San Diego Union: One advantage in being a Senator is that you can investigate stock market tricks without buying any stock.

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation For Today

HE'S armed without that's innocent within.—POPE *in "Epistle One."*

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Vatican Manuscript

THE first mention we have of the Vatican manuscript is in a catalogue of the Vatican Library toward the close of the fifteenth century, but at that time no one seems to have realized its great importance. Early in the nineteenth century it mysteriously turned up in Paris, but it was later returned to the Vatican, where it still is.

It is now regarded as one of the most trustworthy witnesses to the original text of the New Testament, and apparently dates from about the middle of the fourth century—being thus a contemporary of the Sinaitic manuscript.

The Vatican manuscript is referred to by the letter "B." Originally it contained the whole Bible in Greek, but the leaves containing Timothy, Titus, Revelation, and part of Hebrews, are now lost.

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Lots of Room Here

The entire population of the world could be accommodated in the State of Texas without crowding. In fact, each person could have 3,706.38 square feet.

World's Longest Canal

The Grand Canal of China is 1000 miles long.

In Lighter Vein

Took His Place

A Scotsman holding an important job in the city was always being twitted by an English friend about his nationality. By a curious chance the two met on holiday.

"Hallo," chaffed the Englishman, "how on earth is your office managing to get on without you?"

"Fairly well," answered the Scot, cautiously. "You see, I left two Englishmen and four Welshmen in my place."—*Tit-Bits.*

All Set

Mistress: "If my husband brings his friends to dinner, are you prepared?"

New Cook: "Yes, ma'am. My bag is already packed."

Licensed Broadcaster

Crooner: "Is your wife fond of listening in?"

His Nibs: "She much more enjoys speaking out."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

210

No we do not have but two weeks vacation now said the worker but we shall be only too glad to carry on until it shall be increased for having been that once there is some reason that we may possibly get it again

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Hm-m!

A distinguished professor of a noted university was delivering an address before a group of business men. At its conclusion a manufacturer took issue with him.

"Science is of no benefit to me," he insisted.

"What is your business?" inquired the professor.

"I manufacture suspenders," was the reply.

"And where would your business be," was the next question, "if the law of gravity were suspended?"

—Sondagsnisse Strix, Stockholm

"Where's that fellow? I've waited two hours. If he doesn't come soon, he can lend his $25 to somebody else!"

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone).

During the Civil War correspondents of the New York Herald and other newspapers wrote their stories of the battles on the backs of Confederate script and Southern state bonds. Southern newspapers that did not suspend because of the scarcity of news print were printed on wall paper, cheap brown paper, etc.

Sir William Berkeley, governor of the province of Virginia, said in 1661: "I thank God we have no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these for hundreds of years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has devulged them and libels against the government."

Frederick Hudson says in "Journalism in the United States from 1690 to 1872": "No less than eight newspapers were established during the first year of the Revolution. Four of these appeared in Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress sat, and where Thomas Paine and Philip Freneau lived."

Thomas Paine, Anglo-American writer, won the friendship of Washington, Franklin, and other American leaders by his publication of the successful and influential pamphlet, "Common Sense," in 1776.

Philip Freneau, American poet-editor and ship captain, served as translator for the Department of State during Jefferson's administration.

The Pittsburgh Gazette (Pennsylvania) was the first newspaper published west of the Allegheny Mountains. Its first issue appeared on July 29, 1786.

While William Cullen Bryant was chief editor for the New York Post he received a challenge to a duel from Dr. Holland, editor of the Times. Bryant declined.

One of the finest collections of old newspapers in the United States is in the Congressional Library, Washington. Many New York, Philadelphia and Boston newspapers are to be found complete from the first issue.

Charles Fourier in 1831 established a newspaper, The Phalange, for the dissemination of his socialistic doctrines. In 1841 the New York Tribune committed itself to Fourierism.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Another nice thing about Christmas is going around and seeing what all your friends got—
And that's one of the things I have been doing this week—
I've seen some pretty nice presents, too—
Most of them I liked very much—
But there were one or two that I didn't like at all—No Sir-ee!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Good Fire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Bernardino, Calif.

THIS city is a long way from Florence, Italy, but it has a modern Savonarola. He is Mr. O. R. Lewis, listed in the business license records as the proprietor of a café and gasoline station. But until he waged a one-man campaign against his own establishment, Mr. Lewis also had other interests.

Neighbors watched in amazement one day recently, as Mr. Lewis lugged boxes, jugs, wheels with pins in the rims, and other queer-looking paraphernalia into the vacant lot next to his building. He made numerous silent, determined trips, till the pile rose high. At last he poured a generous quantity of kerosene around the base, applied a match—and his past went up in clouds of thick black smoke.

A jug of bootleg whisky burst its cork and caught the eager flames. The wire spokes of raffle wheels snapped in the heat. The felt top of a dice table curled up into white ashes. The fat sides of a slot machine popped open, spilling the loot of metal tokens down the side of the pyre.

Mr. Lewis watched his private holocaust for a time with a grim face. Bystanders turned questioning eyes from the flames to their kindler. Finally, he explained:

"For three years, I've gambled and sold booze, but the end of those flames means the end of that sort of thing for me."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Extra Hands

MANY times it is in the way one one puts oneself before the public that wins work. When I received in my mail a card with a cleverly drawn pair of hands on it, my curiosity was at once aroused. Then I read, "Let me be your extra pair of hands." The name and address of the woman who wished work was on the card. I felt sure that anyone so clever at thinking up a way to put herself before a public would do good work, so I hired her. Mrs. C. D. R.

Bound Buttonholes

NOW that almost every dress has buttons, a girl who had learned to make bound buttonholes in her sewing course at school, went to several dressmakers and offered to make this kind of buttonhole for 5 cents apiece. Her work was so well done that she now earns a nice sum each week just from this one kind of work. J. L.

What They Say

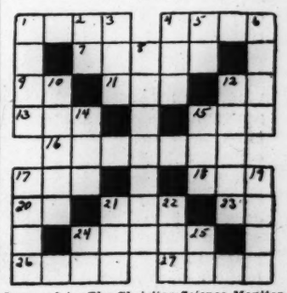
Not Opposites

"Democracy is not the opposite of Dictatorship."—*Maj. F. Yeats-Brown.*

The Patriot

"The real patriot sometimes shows his patriotism by disagreeing with the party in power."—*The Rev. Roy A. Smith.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 66



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—To lead.
4—Drags, as a boat, by a rope.
7—Military rank of 10 down.
9—Pelican State (ab.).
11—Middle name of Louisa Alcott, author.
12—Boy's nickname.
13—Tories were loyal to this country in American Revolution (ab.).
15—Goblin.
16—Blackest.
17—To peep narrowly.
18—Cutting instrument with toothed edge.
20—Diphthong.
21—Fabulous mythical bird of Arabia.
23—One of the U. S. (ab.).
24—A law.
26—Frame by which thread is worked into cloth.
27—Native of Lapland

Down

1—Nathan ——, American patriot, was executed as a spy.
2—Exist.
3—Bank to confine water.
4—Plaything.
5—Either.
6—One's individual person.
7—Seventh President of U. S.
10—English spy in Revolutionary War.
12—Communion table.
14—Merry.
15—Feminine suffix.
17—John —— Jones was an American naval officer.
19—Small bundle of straw, etc.
21—Male sheep.
22—State whose capitol dome is overlaid with native gold (ab.).
24—County (ab.).
25—Larger of continents of western hemisphere (ab.).

(The solution appears elsewhere)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Roosevelt in a Wilsonian Rôle

THE address made by President Roosevelt before the Woodrow Wilson Foundation is a document worthy to be recorded with many of the utterances of the war-time leader under whom he served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In it he essays the rôle for which President Wilson is probably best known, though the one which cost him the sorest difficulties, and one which the world desperately needs today—the rôle of peacemaker.

As to the League of Nations which was the outstanding work of the preceptor he venerates, Mr. Roosevelt says flatly that the United States does not contemplate membership; and in this, without question, he reads correctly the American popular attitude against commitments in European affairs. Yet the President does not speak in terms of isolation.

Rather does he make plain his continuing faith in collective methods of preserving peace. He stresses that a breakdown of government in one of the countries of the Americas becomes a concern not merely of the United States but of the nations of the whole continent. He emphasizes that the United States is coöperating more than ever before with the League. And he puts forward his own proposals for an international non-aggression agreement.

Such a program put forward under such auspices inevitably recalls the famous "fourteen points" of President Wilson and invites comparison with them. That platform put forward in January, 1918, as a bid for the ending of the war, became to an almost unforeseen degree the nominal basis of the peace—nominal because the actual decisions of Versailles and after departed so far from its spirit of justice or took such vengeful latitude under its ambiguities as to give rise to most of the problems which now plague Europe.

For example, one point was "the removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among the nations." Has that been carried out? Another was "impartial adjustment of all colonial claims." Does this coincide with stripping Germany of her colonies? Eight points had to do with establishment of frontiers on the lines of self-determination. Yet discontent with the boundary settlements is patent.

And preëminently there was the Wilsonian demand for reduction of armaments "to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety." It is with this point that Mr. Roosevelt's proposals first concern themselves. He urges agreement to eliminate by progressive steps all weapons of offense. His second recommendation is "a simple declaration that no nation will permit any of its armed forces to cross its own borders into the territory of another nation."

This sounds well, and would certainly make for peace if it could gain world-wide acceptance. But it requires one of two things—either a perpetual acquiescence in the status quo which a horde of boundary aspirations declares impossible or else a provision for the revising of frontiers by other methods than the movement and clash of troops. If post-war experience in the light of Wilsonian efforts for a lasting peace have shown anything, they have shown the necessity for a machinery and a spirit of international justice rather than for mere repression.

Probably more closely than in any other point Mr. Roosevelt patterns after his predecessor when he makes his appeal not so much to the governments as to the peoples of the world. This is particularly bold in a time when popular government is at ebb tide and authoritarianism holds sway in many nations. Nevertheless, it is appropriate, for it is the mass of the people who bear the brunt of war.

One would like to believe that the peoples are more disposed to peace than their political leaders. But whether this is true has yet to be proved. It should be true. And the whole people must desire peace if war is to be banished. But to make this desire effective there must be less surrender to mob emotions, less hatred of supposed enemies, less greed in matters of international advantage, less anger over incidents that call for tact and less disposition to believe the worst about another race. These, no less than wily diplomats or cunning militarists, are betrayers of the people.

The English Policeman

A MUSIC hall song about "a policeman" used to be sung and whistled all over England forty years ago, and still may be heard occasionally. This fragment of bygone cockney humor shows that the blue-coated "bobby," then as now, was dearer to the English public than the red-coated "Tommy." He was the universal friend and guide who put the stranger on his way, helped children through the traffic, and told you the time of day. His watch was more important than his truncheon.

> Every member of the Force
> Has a watch and chain, of course.

He was tall and broad, brave, calm, authoritative, benignant, with a heart susceptible to ordinary human emotions beneath his formidable exterior.

Such was the English policeman in popular estimation half a century ago, and such he remains to this day. The habits of criminals have altered; the traffic to be directed is thicker and faster; the opportunities for the lawbreaker are more numerous. But the policeman is essentially the same. He helps the crowd in difficulties, and the crowd helps him. He goes about unarmed, save for his truncheon, but criminals respect and fear him.

Much has been said about the failure of the police, in England as elsewhere, to deal with certain new forms of crime against property, and about Lord Trenchard's attempt to cope with them by a reorganization of the metropolitan force. But when all is said and done, the British police continue to command the admiration of the world and to deserve it. Walking through London streets one sees far fewer constables than in Rome, Berlin or Paris.

In many cities on the Continent deference is paid to the police, but a deference not always unmingled with fear; the respect which is due to sheer force; they are the instruments and symbols of the strong hand of the ruler. In the United States the police appear more aloof—walking embodiments of the authority of the state, corrective, order-enforcing, severely impersonal.

The average English policeman is not in the least impersonal. He smiles good-humoredly at the chaff of the crowd which he is restraining. He will take care of a lost dog or of an old woman who cannot remember the way home. He will give a suspected offender the benefit of the doubt before arresting him. If he is in a tight corner he expects the bystanders to assist him, and they seldom fail. The general public feel that he is on their side, and that the rules of conduct which guide him are those of common justice—in other words, fair play.

No doubt there are many shortcomings, many lapses among these stalwart defenders of public order; but in the main they serve their purpose so admirably because their discipline and morale correspond to a conception of justice which public opinion supports.

Detectives in Pictures

DETECTIVES in pictures are not always engaged in tracking down the missing diamonds, nor in finding out who fired the pistol shot. Nor do they invariably come from Scotland Yard. Eight of them recently, in fact, have been either artists or teachers of art; and their investigations have been concerned with the reputation of Hans Holbein, the famous German artist who came to the English court in the sixteenth century.

For some time Holbein has been suspected as the painter of what has become known as the "Castle Howard" portrait of Henry VIII. Now, in the majority of people's opinion, thanks to these investigations, Holbein is under suspicion no longer.

Some months ago a painting in the possession of the Howard family was sent to Basel to be cleaned. Four layers of thick paint were removed, and a new portrait of Henry VIII came to light. Because of its general similarity to the rest of his work, artists and experts hailed the picture as an example of Holbein's art, and it secured a chorus of approval. When it was exhibited in London 20,000 people went to see it in a fortnight. Then doubts began to appear.

Mr. Gerald Kelly, R. A., thought the picture was rather a poor one, not at all showing Holbein's usual mastery, and suggested that a panel of eight artists, including Sir William Rothenstein, Prof. Henry Tonks, and Mr. Wilson Steer, should give their verdict on the question. They visited the picture separately, and delivered their judgments without consultation. Unanimously they decided that, whoever painted the picture, it was not Hans Holbein.

The vast majority of the British nation will, of course, accept their verdict as final. But some of the original admirers of the picture are made of sterner stuff, and claim at the very least that the question is not proved. The line of argument which has been adopted appears to be that the "Castle Howard" picture is not a great painting, and that Holbein was a great painter. Therefore he could not have painted it. By the same reasoning, since Scott was a great novelist, and "Peveril of the Peak" is not a great novel, it could be proved that "Peveril" was not written by Scott.

As a matter of fact, however, the eight adverse judges have really achieved the dearest aim of the picture's admirers. The latter felt great apprehension lest some American collector should outbid Great Britain, and the picture leave the country. But Sir William Rothenstein and his colleagues appear to have insured that international competition for the painting will be reduced to quite a reasonable scale.

Building Can Build Recovery

CONVICTION grows that there can be no thoroughgoing recovery in the United States unless and until a healthy volume of ordinary construction shall have been started. To date there has been a fairly vigorous revival in the production of consumer goods and this has helped. Better prices for agricultural products have also helped. Farmers now have a little more money to spend and sales figures indicate that they are spending it.

On the other hand, the construction and machinery industries have quickened very little. In the words of Col. Leonard P. Ayres:

> Our public works program is our only important public effort to employ workers in the durable goods industries. It has appropriations of $3,300,000,000 which will be spent over a period of several years. This is a huge sum to add to our national debt, but wholly insufficient to take the place of private enterprise in this field. In the last prosperity year of 1929 we produced durable goods valued at about $40,000,000,000, and consumption goods worth $30,000,000,000. Building construction alone used to amount in good years to about $10,000,000,000.

Without doubt the construction industry is basic; it is the main outlet for some twenty major manufacturing industries. Normally, for instance, it accounts for the largest fraction of steel production; also glass and many other items. But, since 1929, activity in this line has been virtually at a standstill; even maintenance has been largely deferred. People have not been in a mood to expend money on things they could do without a while longer. Loan money, moreover, has not been at all plentiful, while building costs, especially of labor, have receded very little from their post-war peak, except in nonunion or poorly organized sections of the country. Hence, there has been very little incentive to paint and otherwise renovate buildings of any kind, unless it could be done with one's own or "bootleg" labor.

But in addition to possible acceleration of renovation, if a way can be found to supply the latent demand for new housing, especially for inexpensive, modern and durable shelter units for the masses, it will, in the opinion of sponsors of that avenue of recovery, do more than any and all other means put together.

Even as this is written, word comes that, due largely to a healthy revival in the field of small home construction throughout the British Isles, a mild degree of prosperity is being experienced. Lowering of the interest rate for mortgage money is assigned as a principal reason by Sir William Beveridge of the London School of Economics. But it may also be largely due to the very decidedly lower level of labor costs in England. There a workman can buy a cozy, comfortable and substantial cottage for as little as $1200. In the United States the same house would cost two to three times as much. Why the difference? Well, English building mechanics still are willing to work for daily wages reasonably related to what their fellows in factories and offices are able to earn.

In America building mechanics have become the aristocrats of labor, with the inevitable result that fine housing has been elevated to the luxury classification. Because they work so few weeks out of the year, they argue, their unusually high daily wage rates are essential. By lowering wages, on the other hand, and thus bringing housing within the means of the moderate income classes, might not construction laborers find a more continuous employment that would compensate for a reduction in the daily wage rate?

During recent discussions of the building code it was proposed to the building mechanics that every possible incentive, including lower wages, should be offered to induce private capital to undertake construction immediately. If the Government can find a way to stimulate an ever-increasing volume of private construction, particularly housing, without inordinate costs of financing, materials, labor or any other item, economic recovery and reduction of unemployment to moderate levels will be hastened.

The Casual Day

THIS is the time of year when men become more conscious of their faults than of their virtues. At any rate, we are confronted with their interesting—if not significant—inclination to put New Year resolutions into the form of dont's.

We marshal all our bad habits and let them pass in review. Then we imagine we have bade them farewell. At such a time it rarely occurs to us that we can't help doing something, and that for some of us resolving not to do the things we wish we didn't do seems very much like resolving to do nothing at all.

Those are our darker moments, of course. If we would escape their influence we should set out a list of do's. What will we do next year, regularly and without fail? It is a difficult question, as will be seen by anyone who attempts to make such resolutions for himself.

But the New Year approaches, and the list waits to be completed, and there is a way. Any member of a family who sits down and makes out a list of the things he wishes some other member would do, or even don't, will find his problem solved. For nowhere than in this field of volunteering resolutions for others to keep, does reciprocity manifest itself more swiftly.

> A movie producer's advertisements of the Swedish actress's latest film reports that Garbo thanks New York, Garbo thanks the reviewer Mr. Hall, and that Garbo thanks the reviewer Miss Talezaar, serving chiefly to remind us that Garbo sometimes thanks she go home.

The man who won't dress up is congratulating himself today. For reports from Paris say a new dress has been designed for women, and that it will harmonize with their husbands' business suits while meeting the requirements of evening wear. Of course, the new "semi-demi," as it is called, is not at present in his wife's wardrobe, so the m. w. w. d. u. may be enjoying a pyrrhic victory.

The nature of taxicab driving breeds a crop of men unusually well fitted for war service, according to an army officer. Cab drivers are tough and alert, the military expert points out, omitting, strangely enough, to mention that they are particularly good on the charge.

> A shaved head is the ultimate reward a Shantung woman may receive for having her hair curled, because the Governor of that province is old-fashioned in his attitude toward artificial beauty. But will temporary disfigurement discourage Chinese women's attempts at beautification? In the Occident women have shown a willingness to go through almost as rigorous trials, the slight difference being that their tribulation comes before instead of after the "improvement."

London was expecting to record 1933 as the sunniest year on record until ten consecutive days of gray skies and fog all but blotted out the hope. And the embarrassing part of the situation is that there's no Economic Conference in session now, upon which the responsibility for fog and gloom might normally have been placed.

President Roosevelt's everyday speech is being praised at the convention of the National Association of Teachers of Speech in New York. And among those who consider the President's speech good English are probably many who feel his speeches have been good American.

"Declares Need of New Boom," says a Boston headline of an American Government spokesman. Perhaps a new boom would offer temporary aid to recovery but those who want business recovery and business reform to go hand in hand are wondering whether a new boom would sweep clean.

Valjevo—Home of Serbia's Heroes

VALJEVO, YUGOSLAVIA

THIS is a classic town, although it is not filled with statues and ruined temples, nor is it mentioned by Cæsar or Homer. Its buildings are modest, its streets provincial, and its cultural attainments quite humble.

What it is famed for is the fearless and stalwart mountaineers it has produced. The people of this area are king makers. They have shattered empires and created states.

This is the center of Shoumadija, which is the heart of Serbia. Shoumadija means woods. It was "Woodland" and the "Woodlanders" that first created a little Serbia, which step by step developed into a larger Serbia, and then into present-day Yugoslavia. During this development, lasting over a century, the "Woodlanders" gave tone and direction to politics, literature, art, and social life in Serbia. Not that they furnished all the poets, writers, prime ministers, generals, and merchants in Belgrade, Serbia's capital, but the men from other districts who distinguished themselves and occupied dominant positions, all had to come to Belgrade through "Woodland," and in the journey became "Woodlanders" at heart. They had to accept "Woodland's" traditions and attitudes.

Which are those of patriarchs, pioneers, and mountaineers. These herdsmen have been the South Slav "minute men." They are like the stern English and Americans who went across the Atlantic to New England, and then farther west to the Alleghenies, the Mississippi, the Rockies, and the Pacific.

These people, like the early Americans, struck out on unknown trails because of their love of freedom and their desire to worship God according to their convictions. But instead of going west, they moved north, fleeing from the Turks. They took their flocks and herds with them, and their hardy mountain pigs, and settled in the woods, where they remain to this day. They squatted on large rambling claims which they still hold.

Each family was a little kingdom. Fifty or a hundred relatives lived in a single house or cluster of houses, raising cattle, sheep and pigs in the woods and tending small fields in fertile clearings. Many such refugee families settled upon the hills, formed communities and defied the Turks. They were rebels and freemen. Each group of families had a chief, a common name and an intense tribal loyalty.

The state—that was a group of hardy woodland families. Public defense—each man had in his own right hand. Law was the word of the chief. Right was to be loyal to the group, brave, and clever in defying the Turks.

Such people, of course, became hardy, self-reliant, and resourceful. Since there were no towns, no hotels, no good roads and little security, these mountaineers were very hospitable to strangers. On name days and holidays guests came and they all sang songs. Sometimes they gathered in mountain inns or at fairs, where minstrels sang of heroic combats with the Turks.

These people are tall, thin, agile and wiry. They have long faces, blue eyes, light hair. They are open-handed, open-hearted, friendly and proud. They are appreciative of kindness and vehement in their opposition to oppression. They attribute much importance to religion, not because they are mystically inclined, but because it is the banner under which they have fought their Turkish oppressors.

* * *

Naturally, these people are not well-educated. To this day fully half of them are illiterate. They live scattered in the woods, so their children cannot easily go to school. Boys and girls trudge five or six miles along mountain paths to the nearest schoolhouse. Yet the "Woodlanders" are by no means ignorant. They have a remarkable knowledge of political affairs. Situated near the crossroads of history, they have been intensely interested in Russia, Turkey, Austria, revolutions, wars, and international treaties. Their life for decades has been bound up with politics. They moved here to escape the Turks, at once came into contact with the Hapsburg dynasty, settled at the line of demarcation where the Western church meets the Eastern and where both were in conflict with Mohammedanism. Every day required grave political decisions, for if these refugees had accepted Islam, their lot would have been entirely different.

But to withstand Moslem pressure they chose a King, launched a century-long rebellion and won freedom. They were the neighbors and equals of their kings, many of whom were illiterate, but most of whom were brave and clever. Though they could not write history—being illiterate—they made it.

* * *

These "Woodlanders" have not been serfs. They have recognized no masters and no lords. They have been lords themselves of their hills, houses and herds. They have not bowed and scraped, not sought favors by flattering tyrants, but have found freedom in their woods, personal prowess and tribal loyalty.

These are a dynamic and restless people, full of faith in themselves. They make their moccasins from the hides of their own pigs. Their clothes are all spun at home. Their woods and pastures are their own possessions. They are rulers in their own domains.

Existence is meager and raw here. At night these houses, scattered among the woods, are lonely. Dark, silent mountain paths are drear. Winter snows bring isolation. Miles of mud often separate a household from its nearest neighbor. Clothes are rough; homes, plain; hands, hard. Only candles and crude lamps mitigate the darkness of the night. For youth there are no movies and seldom parties or games. As one looks from his yard or window no friendly neighbor's light greets him through the trees.

Nevertheless, these are among the most advanced peasants in southern Europe. There is no squalor in their plainness, no trace of servility in the humbleness of their lives. They are proud of their place in history. They have title deeds to their woods, pastures, orchards and animals, are devoted to their families, honorable toward their neighbors and exacting of their superiors.

These "Woodlanders" created the dynasty now ruling in Yugoslavia, by giving special prominence to one of their chiefs, and it is pretty certain that they will require their King, the grandson of a neighbor of theirs, to restore them the right of self-government. These men love freedom today just as much as did their fathers, and having created Yugoslavia, they intend to preserve it as the home of the free.

R. H. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Gold and Commodity Prices

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Senator Borah asks those who would restore the gold standard at an early date for "an affirmative, constructive program." I am offering some suggestions which seem to me to be "affirmative and constructive."

Experience has shown that under an unchanged and unquestioned gold standard not only do prices fall, but they rise just as far and just as often. For example, in 1900 we established the single gold standard. Prices reached their lowest twentieth century level in December of that year, their highest point in May, 1920. Since 1920 they have generally been going down, but never so low as in 1900. Under an unchanged and unquestioned gold standard, prices were over three times as high in 1920 as in 1900, and the awful collapse of our commercial system lasting from 1929 to 1933, had not brought them down to the earlier level when we abandoned the gold standard last spring.

Experience has also demonstrated that when the relative market value of any commodity is higher than the general welfare demands, it is usually an easy matter to bring its price down to a reasonable level. First, available supplies of the commodity are offered at any price required to dispose of them; second, when available supplies are exhausted, if the price is still unjustifiably high, sales for future delivery are used to drive it still lower.

Again we learn from experience that prices of any generally accepted commodity can be advanced by reducing available market supplies through purchase and storage of sufficient quantities of that commodity. This also tends to maintain or advance the general level of prices by making ready funds more plentiful. However, if too much of a commodity is taken off the market, its relative market value goes up unreasonably, less money is left to buy other things, and their prices fall. For example, our holding too much gold off the market seems to be one cause of our present low prices.

In the light of experience, then, it would seem that a satisfactory monetary program might be decided on without great difficulty. As parts of such a program I would suggest:

(1) Return to the unlimited purchase and sale of gold at prices that would decrease our stock of that metal very greatly, say, to one-half or one-quarter of the country's present supply.

(2) Unlimited purchase and sale of silver at prices which would increase the Government's supply of silver to an amount equal in value to the value of its holdings of gold.

(3) Purchase and sale of other generally accepted and indestructible commodities, such as copper, in quantities sufficient to keep the market supply of money unaffected by the suggested transactions in gold and silver.

However, probably the most important lesson experience has taught us is that freedom of contract, practical inviolability of contract and confidence in the institutions under which business is carried on are three things indispensable to the economic welfare of every man, woman and child throughout our broad land. Without these, a perfect monetary system would do us but little good.

WORTHY P. STERNS.

Washington, D. C.

Government by Ten Commandments

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As the year 1933 draws to a close, it finds the whole world still seeking diligently for a better form of human government, which shall be to all the people for all time.

For this reason it has occurred to the writer that perhaps this would be a good time to present the scheme so successfully tried in the days of Moses, viz.: Government of and by the Ten Commandments—God's Golden Rule for the proper conduct of human government, whether social, civil, political or financial.

The prosperity which followed the Hebrew nation so long as they honestly tried this form of government, is still one of the marvels of the ages. Now, we have the same God and the same laws, which Jesus has said shall not pass until fulfilled, and judging from present conditions, it would seem that it is again time to try God's plan as in the days of Moses, because this plan when tried, never can and never will fail of giving perfect results.

No human scheme or schemes can ever cause war to cease, want and woe to subside, unless inaugurated and developed from the standpoint of obedience to the Ten Commandments. The vital question now is: How long will it be before these simple facts are placed before the people and kept before them until they can take root and bring forth fruit after their kind? It may take much work, time and patience, but it is worth the effort. There is no other way to bring progressive prosperity and peace to all people for all time.

The Ten Commandments are no more ecclesiastical than is mathematics and they can no more be done away with in the *proper* conduct of human business than could mathematics.

(MRS.) ALICE H. FORSYTHE.

Los Angeles, Calif.

Protecting Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On numerous occasions I have seen small children badly cut in the face by broken bottles. Why not have a law providing that no bottles should be exposed where children can get to them to break them on the streets or in the parks or on the beaches, and specifying a fine for every violation? It should require that no bottles be left in ash cans or on sidewalks; they could be put in bags or buried under the ashes.

Do we love little children? Well, then, something ought to be done to protect them from broken bottles. If someone hungry steals a loaf of bread, a penalty is provided, but how about order and discipline?

I am not a mother, but I love children. I have no car, but I do not like to see someone's tires cut by broken glass. I am called a crank because I like order.

New York City. AUGUSTA REIMERS.

How Make Peace Practical

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Christmas season and still we talk peace and act with anthing but! Today, as I looked over the papers, I was struck forcibly by two features side by side. In the first, devoted to a résumé of some of the outstanding teachings of Christ, was quoted this: " . . . But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you. . . ." Immediately below it was a streamer head. "The World's Fifteen Decisive Battles," and an accompanying article by a well-known editor.

Here it was—preaching vs. practice. How long will it be before we approach the practice of that preaching? Every time I realize this tremendous contrast, I feel a little helpless. What can one do, in times of peace, to spread the spirit of "loving your enemies," to help others to realize, worse than the horrors of war, the utter foolishness of battle?

Again and again I read words pointing out that one ought to devote his energies to working for peace and against war when "peace" is here. Fine. How?

Isn't the trouble the fact that peace seems to be negative and war aggressive? When we want to help someone, we want "to do something for them." Sometimes just being friendly helps a whole lot more than running around trying to "do something."

Two years ago it was a delight, as one of the advisers to a group of boys in a Hi-Y Club, to help put over an experiment. One week we got an army officer to give us the story on "national defense," and the next week another adviser gave the boys what he considers a militant pacifist's" point of view. The boys got both sides. The decision was up to them. I know that a number of pacifists were made at those meetings. Still others didn't think much about it.

So the program for decided pacifists is what? Determination not to go to war in peace time and vigorous opposition to war talk in other times? Or is this not enough? Somehow, I don't think it is, but what is?

Manchester, N. H. R. H. ABBOTT.